

TWENTY CENTS

OCTOBER 27, 1952

FALL NEWS QUIZ

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



CANDIDATE STEVENSON

Does he make sense to the American people?

In the beautiful Magnolia Room of the famous Olinger Mortuary in Denver, Colorado, Gulistan's deep-textured Constellation carpet provides an atmosphere of dignity and distinction.

Whatever your requirements, you'll find that Gulistan has the carpet that will create just the right mood for *any* room, in your business or in your home.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FASHIONS UNDERFOOT

GULISTAN

Carpets

WOVEN ON POWER LOOMS IN THE U. S. A.
A. & M. KARAGHEUSIAN, INC., FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



Interior decoration by Mildred Robbins. Gulistan carpet executed by Denver Carpet Company.



TODAY AS YESTERDAY
 CARS RUN THEIR BEST
 ON THE BEST GASOLINE

1912 PACKARD town car had a four-cylinder engine, weighed 4,000 pounds and sold for \$4,600. The separation between the chauffeur and passenger compartments gave it a double-body look.

You can see why critics said the automobile would never replace the horse. Underpowered early motorcars usually bogged down on roads that a good horse could travel. But we wonder what the "Get a horse" folks say today. Particularly when they see the performance of a modern engine using "Ethyl" gasoline.

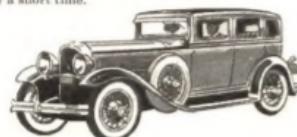
"Ethyl" gasoline is high octane gasoline. It's the gasoline modern high compression engines need to develop top power and efficiency. It's the gasoline you ought to buy. Remember, there's a powerful difference between gasoline and "Ethyl" gasoline.



1952 PACKARD, with its high compression engine, lives up to the standards of its predecessors. More than 53% of all Packards built since 1899 are still in use.



1930 ROOSEVELT was advertised as the world's first straight eight priced under \$1,000. It was Marmon's entry into the low-priced field but lasted only a short time.

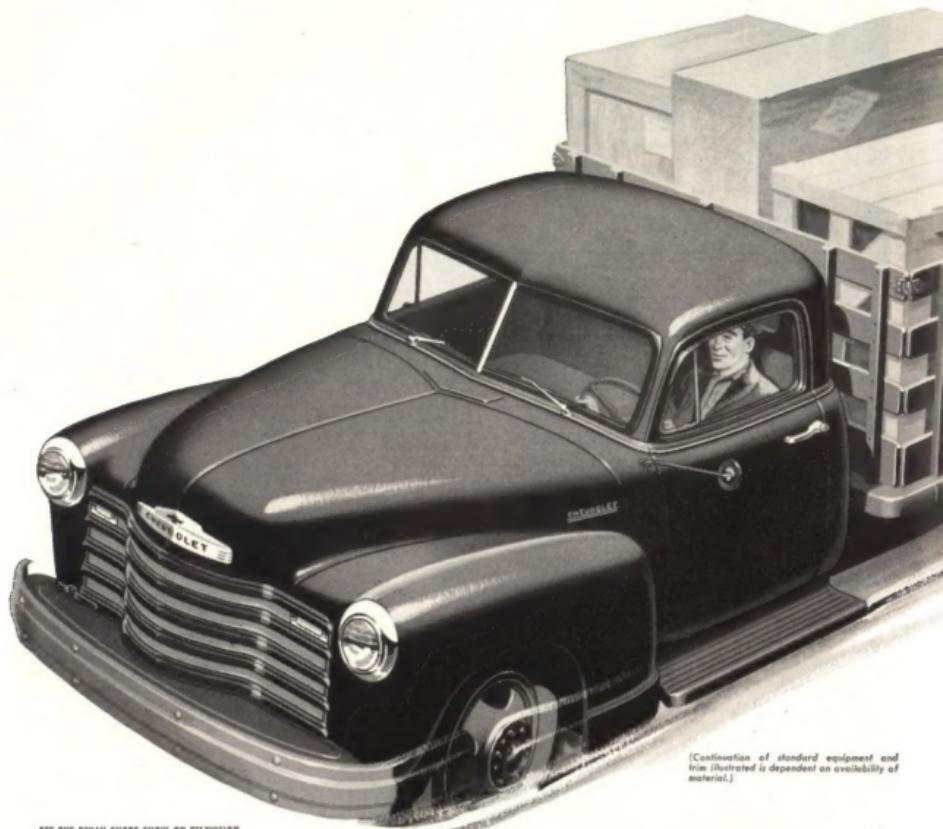


1894 BALZER was built by a New York City inventor. Its air-cooled, three-cylinder engine was of the rotary type—the cylinders and crankcase revolved around a fixed crankshaft.

E T H Y L
 CORPORATION

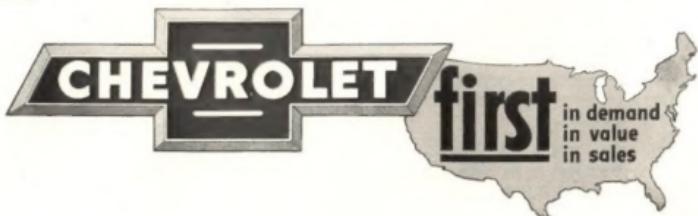
New York 17, N.Y.... Ethyl Antiknock Ltd., In Canada

Here's what it takes



(Continuation of standard equipment and trim illustrated is dependent on availability of material.)

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to lead the field !



20 great features that save you money

VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE: The right power for your job—plus economy in the Loadmaster or the Thrifmaster engine.

BLUE-FLAME COMBUSTION: High efficiency combustion chamber squeezes all available power from fuel.

POWER-ON-CARBURETION: Measures the flow of fuel to meet exact requirements of each cylinder and varies with 2-way controlled ignition.

FULL-LENGTH JACKET WATER COOLING: Water jackets completely surround each cylinder for more complete cooling.

SPECIALIZED 4-WAY LUBRICATION: Provides 4 special types of lubrication to lengthen engine life.

SYNCHRO-MESH TRANSMISSION: Quick, quiet, safe shifting—eliminates "double-clutching" of gears.

DIAPHRAGM SPRING CLUTCH: One single-disc spring provides positive engagement, reduces wear.

HYPOID REAR AXLE: Lowers tooth pressures, stronger tooth section gives extra durability.

STRADDLE-MOUNTED PINION: Maintains better gear alignment, better tooth contact on medium- and heavy-duty models.

SINGLE-UNIT REAR AXLE HOUSING: No bolts, no joints; tubular beam construction gives maximum load bearing.

FULL-SIZE REAR AXLE INSPECTION PLATE: Saves time and trouble on inspections during regular maintenance.

SPINED AXLE-TO-HUB CONNECTION: Driving splines mate directly with wheel hubs on heavy-duty models. No bolts to loosen or permit oil leaks.

BALL-GEAR STEERING: Free rolling steel balls between worm and nut cut friction, save wear.

"TURBO-ACTION" HEAVY-DUTY REAR BRAKES: Two cylinders in each brake, for safer, more positive braking.

"TORQUE-ACTION" LIGHT-DUTY BRAKES: Make full use of truck momentum for greater stopping power.

BONDED BRAKE LININGS: Rivetless linings on light- and medium-duty models nearly double lining life.

BATTLESHIP CAB CONSTRUCTION: Each cab is a double walled, all-welded steel unit of great strength.

FLEXI-MOUNTED CAB: Minimizes vibration and driver fatigue.

HEAVY-DUTY CHANNEL TYPE FRAME: Deep channel-section side rails give maximum rigidity.

UNIT-DESIGNED BODIES: Floors, tops, sides built as separate sections for greater strength and safety. Widest color choice at no extra cost.

America's first choice for over ten straight years, Chevrolet trucks have what it takes for all-around truck leadership—and truck owners know it! They buy more Chevrolet trucks than any other make. Here are some good reasons why:

First, Chevrolet trucks are engineered from the road up to give extra years of rugged and reliable service. They are the *only* trucks with all the 20 great features listed here that mean finer performance at lower cost.

What's more, every truck owner knows that pennies count in successful truck operation. Right from the start, you save with Chevrolet trucks—they *list for less* than other makes with comparable specifications. And Chevrolet trucks traditionally command a higher trade-in allowance, percentage-wise, when the time comes for replacement.

Get the full story of how Chevrolet trucks—factory-matched to your payload—can save you money. Stop in and see your Chevrolet dealer soon. Chevrolet Division of General Motors, Detroit 2, Michigan.

For 10 straight years—

America's first choice in trucks

The record proves it—for the last 10 straight truck-production years, Chevrolet trucks have been in *first* place, preferred by more truck buyers than any other make!



"LOOK OUT, JIM!"

"It was late Sunday night. My wife and I had been driving since early afternoon. I felt I should stop for a rest. And that's the last thing I remember until I heard that scream from my wife.

"I managed to swerve so we only sideswiped. The two people in the other car were shaken up, and so was my wife. I got them all to the nearest doctor. Then — still trembling from our narrow escape — I called Liberty Mutual.

"I'm just plain lucky that I didn't cause the deaths of four people. I'll never drive that long again. But it wasn't luck that saved me from a bad financial loss. It was the good advice of a Liberty Mutual salesman.

"The people in the other car will have medical bills, maybe other claims. Liberty Mutual is handling things carefully and promptly. Their claims man is just as anxious to serve me as the salesman was in the first place."

The Liberty Mutual claims man is "your friend on the highway." When you need his help, he goes into action fast . . . paying fair claims promptly . . . protecting you from fraudulent or exaggerated claims. He is a full-time representative of Liberty Mutual, thoroughly trained, and serving no other companies or interests except yours as a policyholder.

You buy Liberty Mutual protection direct from Liberty Mutual. This kind of service and protection costs less — and savings are returned to policyholders. So why not call Liberty Mutual now? You'll be thankful you did — if you have to call us later when trouble strikes.

LIBERTY MUTUAL
HOME OFFICE: BOSTON

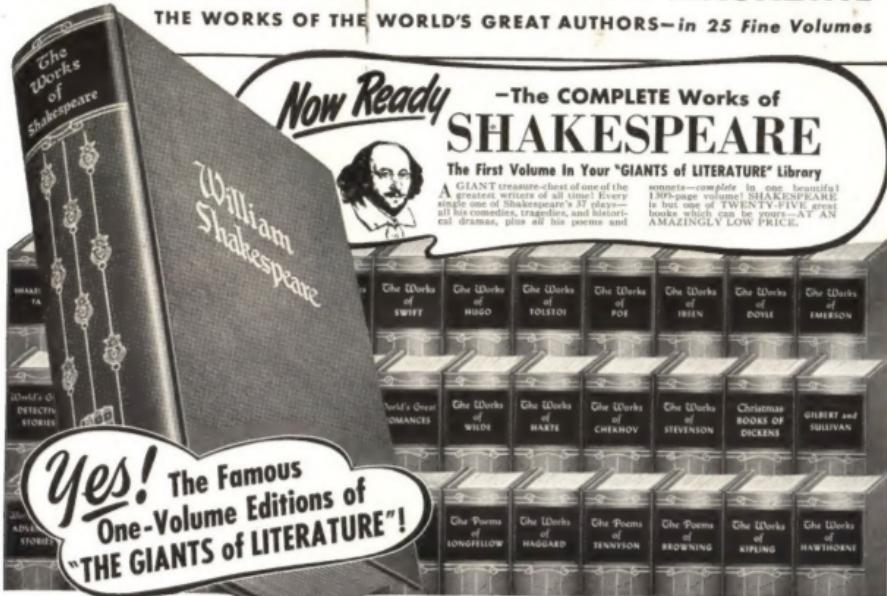
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12. KIPLING. Complete novel, The Light That Failed, and other exciting stories, 74 great ballads, verses including Gunga Din, Danny Deever, The Ballad of East and West, etc.

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LETTERS

First Count, Ike Ahead

Sir:

I am a serviceman, and proud to be one. It will give me even greater pride, however, that, as a serviceman, I will vote for Dwight D. Eisenhower for President of the U.S. In fact, I have already done so . . . by military ballot, which was sent off in the mails . . .

PAUL T. COLLINS

Naval Air Station
Norfolk, Va.

Common Types

Sir:

Most of us have simple, human dignity. Most of us feel gratitude to those who have served us—and saved us. Most of us prefer civility to rude insults. Most of us are courteous, and most of us mostly tell the truth. Hardly any of us common people are as common as Mr. Truman.

IOLA BOULT FRENCH

Rye, N.Y.

The Campaign

Sir:

Herewith is a handkerchief [enclosed]. Use it to dry your eyes. You need it, judging by the Oct. 6 story of the Nixon speech, which obviously was written through eyes blurred by tears . . .

JOHN CAPRICUSO

Clifton, N.J.

Sir:

I was pleased to note . . . the comparative crying styles of fundeworthy Richard Nixon and minkeworthy T. Lamar Caudle. After his

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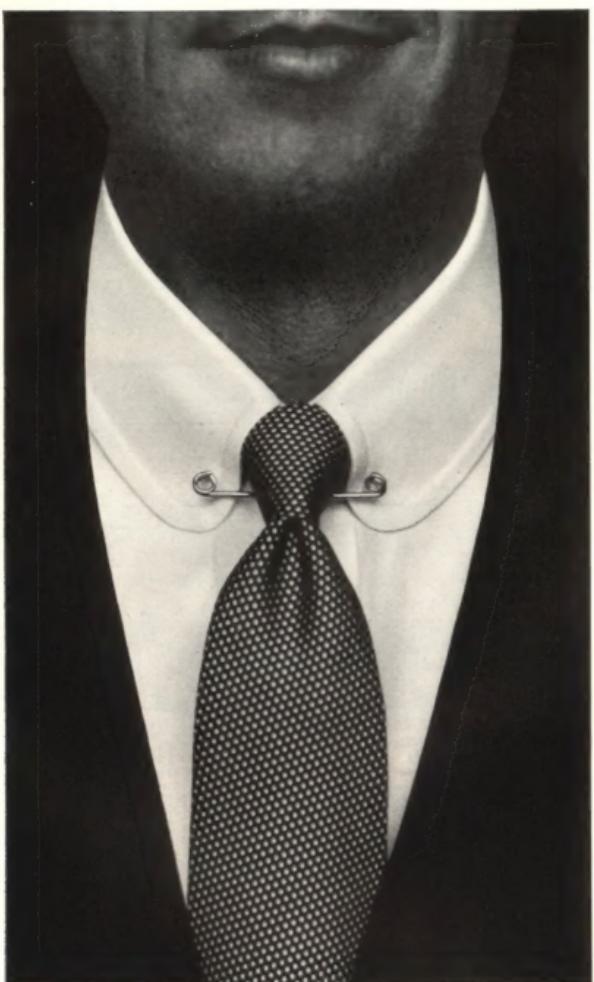
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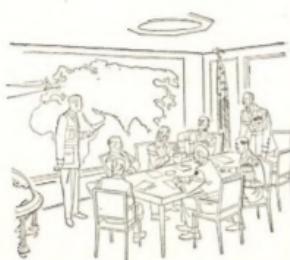
ARROW WHITE SHIRTS

TIME
October 27, 1952

Volume LX
Number 17

TIME, OCTOBER 27, 1952

How Honeywell Controls help guarantee the "weather" in the world's most amazing office building



THE PENTAGON—nerve center for the defense of the free world—is an efficient place, and a fabulous one.

It's big—about three times the size of the Empire State building.

It's busy. The Pentagon's 32,000 employees complete an average of 300,000 phone calls every day.

It has ideal "indoor weather"—the same mild, comfortable atmosphere every day, no matter what the season.

Located on the roof are some amazing Honeywell electronic devices called "weather-eyes."

The "weather-eyes" measure the intensity of the sun's heat, then signal the conditioning system for more cool-

ing in areas exposed to direct sunlight, less cooling where solar heat is less intense. Short cloudy periods can't interfere, either. Special devices compensate for the effect of clouds.

Helping to guarantee the weather in the Pentagon is just one way Honeywell helps America live better, work better. You'll find other Honeywell Controls in industry, in planes, trains, ships and buses. And in millions of homes and commercial buildings where the familiar thermostat on the wall helps guard America's health and comfort.

This is the age of Automatic control. And Honeywell has been the *leader* in controls for more than 60 years.



America lives better—works better—with Honeywell Controls

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First in Controls

For information about automatic controls for heating, ventilating and air conditioning; for planes, ships, buses, trains; for industrial processing—write Honeywell, Dept. H, Minneapolis 8, Minn. In Canada: Toronto 17, Ont.

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Business Business Luggage For Travel.

video soul searching, Dick simply "broke into sobs." The next day in Wheeling, he merely "began to weep." But at a congressional hearing the same week, Caudle contemptibly "broke down on the stand and blubbered."

Thanks to TIME, I now realize that the inept Democrats can't even cry in the same league with the Republicans . . .

BURT SLOANE

New York City

Sir:

After the Nixon-Checkers soap opera, don't you dare poke fun at Barbara Payton again?

R. G. SÁNCHEZ

Madison, Wis.

Sir:

If Nixon is criticized for accepting help for his campaign, how many thousand dollars did it cost the people to have Mr. Truman campaign for Stevenson when he should have been in Washington attending his job? He was voted to manage the country and not the political campaign of a party man he chose . . .

G. F. BARTHE

Utica, N.Y.

Sir:

How any American can consider voting the Democratic ticket is beyond the grasp of many Canadians. Mr. Truman's continued attacks on Ike are, in my opinion, very unfair, considering the poor way in which he has run his present Government. Why doesn't Ike blast back with larger caliber ammo? . . .

R. W. GRIFFIN

Victoria, B.C.

Sir:

Why does the Republican Party go on taking the blame for "Hoover's" depression when it was a worldwide affair? . . . I am a registered Democrat but I'm going to vote Republican, because of the liberals (Commies) taking charge of the Democratic Party. This Republican depression idea is the key to the reasoning of everyone I know who wants to vote for Ike but is afraid to do so.

MRS. WALTER RICE

Grayson, Ky.

Sir:

I, for one, will be very glad when the campaign is over and I can go back to reading TIME without having to wade through all the Republican propaganda . . .

It isn't possible that you don't realize that 1) the true Republican doesn't need it, 2) the Democrat won't believe it, and 3) the Independent will see through it . . .

EUGENE A. MAILLOUX

Woonsocket, R.I.

Sir:

In looking over the fence, it is gratifying to see the presidential campaign resolving itself into an increasingly clearer contest of straightforward honesty *versus* old-line, conventionally tainted politics. The attempt to smear the Republican second-in-command appears to have backfired admirably on the Democratic first-in-command . . .

HOWARD PERRY

Vancouver, B.C., Canada

Sir:

I am not a politician, but just a Protestant missionary in India. But let me tell my fellow Americans that one of the best reasons for electing Mr. Eisenhower as the next U.S. President is that every Communist in Europe and out here in Asia is hoping, and if they believed in God, would be praying that Mr. Stevenson will be elected in November. And why is this? Because the Communists know that the foreign policy of the Democratic

"The Best Possible Telephone Service at the Lowest Cost"

Twenty-five years ago, on October 20, 1927, the Bell System put into writing, for all the world to see, the basic principles for the management of the business.

The policy tells the people what they have a right to expect from the company. At the same time, it commits everyone in the Bell System to a high standard of conduct for the business. The promise of "the best possible telephone service at the lowest cost" intensifies the effort to make that promise come true.

The never-changing policy of fair treatment for those who invest in the business, those who work for it, and those who use the service, will bring still greater progress in the years to come.



Responsibility to TELEPHONE USERS

"The fact that the responsibility for a large part of the telephone service of the country rests upon the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its Associated Companies imposes on the management an unusual obligation to the public to see to it that the service shall at all times be adequate, dependable and satisfactory to the user."

"Obviously, the only sound policy that will meet those obligations is to continue to furnish the best possible telephone service at the lowest cost consistent with financial safety."

Responsibility to TELEPHONE SHARE OWNERS

"The fact that the ownership is so widespread and diffused (*there are now more than 1,100,000 share owners of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company*) imposes an unusual obligation on the management to see to it that the savings of these people are secure and remain so."

"Payments to share owners, limited to reasonable regular dividends, with the right to make further investments on reasonable terms as the business requires new money from time to time, are to the interest of telephone users and employees as well as share owners."

Responsibility to TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES

Many years ago, in its annual report to share owners, the company's responsibility to its employees was expressed in these words:

"While the Bell System seeks to furnish the public the best possible service at the least cost, the policy which recognizes this obligation to the public recognizes equally its responsibilities to its employees."

"It is and has been the aim to pay salaries and wages in all respects adequate and just and to make sure that individual merit is discovered and recognized."

Bell Telephone System



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10



• **No muss! No fuss!** Simply toss out Lewyt's extra-big paper "Speed Sak" a few times a year!

• **No whining roar!** The Peripheral-Silencer makes Lewyt the quietest cleaner of all—by far!

• **Powerful over-size motor** plus Twin-Turbo Fan creates terrific suction, gets more embedded dirt!

• **Famous No. 80 Carpet Nozzle** with its automatic comb-plate and floating brush whisks up threads, lint, hair—all with less rug wear!

• **Micro-Dust Filter System!** No unhealthy leaking dust! Microscope tests prove dust particles even smaller than 4 100,000 of an inch can't escape! No wonder hospitals prefer the Lewyt!

• **Cleans in 32-foot radius** from one outlet! Swivels from center of room for wall-to-wall cleaning! So light, compact—so easy to use!

• **Does every cleaning job!** Dusts blinds; sweeps floors; removes upholstery; sprays paint, wax; de-mothes closets!

• **Backed by written Guarantee** and 64 years of precision manufacturing!

• **Complete with all attachments!** No extras to buy! No. 80 Carpet Nozzle; Dusting Brush; Crevice Tool; Floor-Wall Brush; Upholstery Nozzle; Power Spray; Moth Snuffocator!

• **Greatest dollar-value!** No other cleaner has so many features and costs so little! See the Lewyt today! Nearest dealer is under "vacuum cleaners" in your phone book!

Party during the past few years has really put them in business in both Europe and Asia

RODNEY H. DAVIDSON

Simla, India

Socialism for Sale?

Sir:

I was much impressed by your "Trustbusting, New Style" in the Sept. 29 issue. I agree with Charles Wilson's statement, "If the concentration of power by business was bad for our country—and it was—then the concentration of power by Government is equally bad—and it is," as most meaningful, at the least . . .

Undesirable trends in big business can be curbed and checked by sound Government (President Truman's trustbusting lawyers have shown us this), if it is necessary, but business can hardly check or curb Government that has become too powerful. Too much Government influence can lead only to eventual despair for the governed, regardless of how well-meaning the intentions of the apostles of Socialism and the Fair Deal may seem on the surface . . .

SGT. THEODORE WOLTJER
% Postmaster, San Francisco

Death of a Philosopher

Sir:

Congratulations on your enlightening and stimulating account of George Santayana in your issue of Oct. 6. Your readers may be interested in the thought that he composed for me when I visited him at his retreat in Rome: "One of the best fruits of reason is to perceive how irrational we are; laughter and humility can then go together."

CYRIL CLEMENS

Webster Groves, Mo.

¶ For Santayana's last poem, see BOOKS.—ED.

Sir:

I was quite surprised at the statement in the obituary of Santayana that there has never been a Spanish philosopher. Francisco Suarez (1548-1617), a Spanish Jesuit, was one of the foremost systematic thinkers of all time. Besides being a theologian of great merit, he was the first scholastic philosopher to write a formally philosophical treatise, his *Disputationes Metaphysicae*. Furthermore, his *De Legibus* is an acknowledged milestone in the development of the philosophy of law.

WM. C. MCFADDEN, S.J.
Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Who Shot Father Christmas?

Sir:

I was sorry to see in your Oct. 6 "News in Pictures" a photo with the caption "Merry Christmas!" Do you not think that our Communist opponents will have every right to call the U.S. a "warmingong conglomerate of assassins?" (definition used by Nikita Khrushchev, whom you mention in another section of the same issue) if we display "rocket guns, interplanetary ships," even "jet-propelled Santa Claus" as toys for our kids? Have we got to indoctrinate the youngest generation with the terror of warfare? Would not an old-fashioned Santa Claus with a red suit and white beard do all right?

ANDREW LORANT

Radio Free Europe
Istanbul, Turkey

Who's on Whose Knee?

Sir:

Re your cover of Oct. 6: Instead of Malenkov sitting in Stalin's lap, wouldn't it be more effective to have Uncle Joe with Tru-



Aim for real engine protection ...

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man on one knee and Acheson on the other? Acheson, of course, to be on Stalin's left knee, next to his heart.

JAMES I. DAVIS

Rome, Ga.

Sir:

I think the cover would have been more timely had you substituted Mr. Taft for Mr. Stalin and Mr. Eisenhower for Mr. Malenkov.

HARRIET RUBIN

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sir:

... It reminded me ... of the Democratic National Convention when Harry Truman appeared with his arm around Stevenson and said, "Here is your candidate, Democrats."

R. D. WELLS

New Orleans

Throw Out the Coddlers

Sir:

I see that the Russians demanded the recall of our Ambassador to Russia Mr. George F. Kennan. Republican President Herbert Hoover refused to recognize the Russian Communist government; it was only when we not F.D.R. that the Communists were recognized. In coddling Communists, our entire Government has been tainted with their infiltration. I would vote for any presidential candidate who would throw these evil men out of the country. I think Eisenhower will do it; I know Stevenson will pussyfoot about it.

MRS. J. B. VAN SCIVER JR.
Chester Hill, Pa.

Sir:

... Our cringing acceptance of the Kennan insult is outrageous. Since 1947 I have had a growing conviction that our State Department would sacrifice America before they would deviate from diplomatic protocol. How many lessons does our State Department need in order to recognize the fact that in dealing with the Soviets, *Das Kapital* is their bible and their book of protocol? It is foolish to use diplomatic niceties on a regime which recognizes none of the common usages of civilized society.

God help us if we fail to elect a forceful and courageous leader on Nov. 4, a leader who will retrieve our self-respect.

J. E. McAULEY

Norman, Okla.

Early Movies

Sir:

In your Oct. 6 review of *The Magic Box*, William Friese-Greene becomes, in your words, "British cinema's pioneer" (which over here means that he introduced cinema to Britain); and *The Magic Box* shows his development of Britain's first practical movie camera in 1880, at about the same time that Thomas Edison in the U.S. and Louis Le Prince in France were perfecting their cameras.

For the record, Edison's patent for a kinetoscopic camera was issued on Aug. 24, 1881. Friese-Greene's on June 21, 1884.

RAY ALLISTER

London, England

¶ Both Friese-Greene and Edison, working independently, invented and patented their own versions of the early movie camera; later, both became involved in a patent suit. In 1910 the U.S. Supreme Court rejected Edison's claim, decided that Friese-Greene got there first.—ED.



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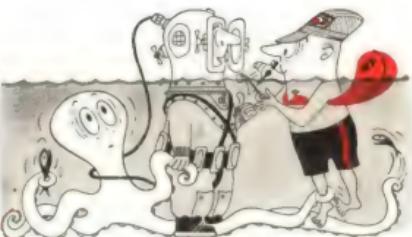


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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

Dear Time-Reader

For TIME's 20-odd correspondents who have been scouting their own and neighboring states for political news and trends, the campaign has been an exciting—if exhausting—tour of duty. Nowhere has this been so true as on that uniquely American phenomenon, the campaign train. Jolting in & out of whistle stops, gauging the temper of back-platform crowds, watching the suspense build up from hot August through cool October, and, in general, "trying to do a sitting-still job while moving," calls on all a reporter's resourcefulness, as well as his energies.

TIME Correspondents Bill Glasgow and Ed Darby have been traveling with the two presidential candidates since long before the election campaign started. Glasgow, in Adlai Stevenson's press entourage, thinks

that he will remember the 1952 campaign, some 20 or 30 years hence, as "a montage of whirling airplane propellers, hotel lobbies in the dreary half-light of 5:30 a.m., piles of baggage, and angry profiles of bus drivers, cabbies and other chauffeurs harassed by the perpetual pleading to 'hurry up.'"

Glasgow, a veteran reporter of Illinois politics, worked for the New York *Herald Tribune* in Chicago before joining TIME's bureau there. He did the major part of the reporting for the Stevenson cover story that ran last January, just when Stevenson made his famous visit to President Truman at Blair House. When it became evident that the Illinois governor was a strong contender for the nomination, Glasgow was assigned to stay with Stevenson. For this week's cover story, he was again called on to supply facts from his storehouse of knowledge about the Democratic candidate.

In addition to their actual coverage of the campaign, Glasgow and Darby are continually queried by TIME's editors for the answers to specific questions. On the road, says Glasgow, the correspondent's workday lasts 18 to 20 hours—"no longer than Stevenson's day." But the logistics of the campaign trip prove most wearying.

Arriving at the town where the governor makes his night speech, says Glasgow, "you first see if you have a room. Later, it is a good idea to go to your room and see whether the bellboy has left your bag. Sometimes he hasn't, and bags are swapped back & forth until everyone has his own. My own bag experiences have been only slightly exasperating: 1) one bag irreparably

destroyed in the handling; 2) no bag at all for 36 hours, when I went from Washington to Chicago directly and my luggage went there by way of Richmond, Va. and New York City."

Some of Glasgow's other problems: finding time and space for writing, having dirty laundry returned still dirty, being displaced from good seats in motor caravans by local dignitaries, being called away from meals just as the main course is being served. "Nevertheless," he says, "it has been a fascinating experience, even though I sometimes think longingly of the days when McKinley campaigned from his porch."

Darby, who had been covering the White House for TIME, joined Dwight Eisenhower when "he checked in his uniform June 3," has traveled more than 30,000 miles by air and about 18,000 miles by rail in the past 4½ months. He first flew to Kansas with the general, stayed with him on the train trip to Abilene. When TIME decided to do an Eisenhower cover story (June 16), Darby spoke to him in one of the rare private interviews the candidate has given. Darby continued to cover Eisenhower through the nominating campaign and the convention itself, and, except for two short breaks, has been with him since.

Of his current assignment, Darby says: "You do your work between speeches, airplane rides and motorcades. Or after the candidate has gone safely to bed and can't make any more news. At least, you think he can't. But there is nothing predictable about this business. You can't leave the man [on this train] everyone knows who you mean if you say, 'What's the man doing now?' alone for a moment. Sleep a little and he is out on the back platform in his pajamas and bathrobe, as he was at Salisbury, N.C."

The typical workday consists of riding in planes, trains and motor caravans, with at least a half-dozen speaking stops. After the first week or so, says Darby, the correspondent settles down to his routine of two to six hours of sleep a night, but, he adds: "What really seems to hurt is a vacation. I had six days in late September and the first couple of days back on the job just about killed me." But Darby says he was O.K. as soon as he got run down again.

Cordially yours,

James A. Linn



BILL GLASGOW
Longtime reporter
for McKinley.



ED DARBY
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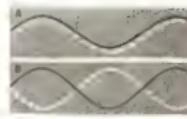
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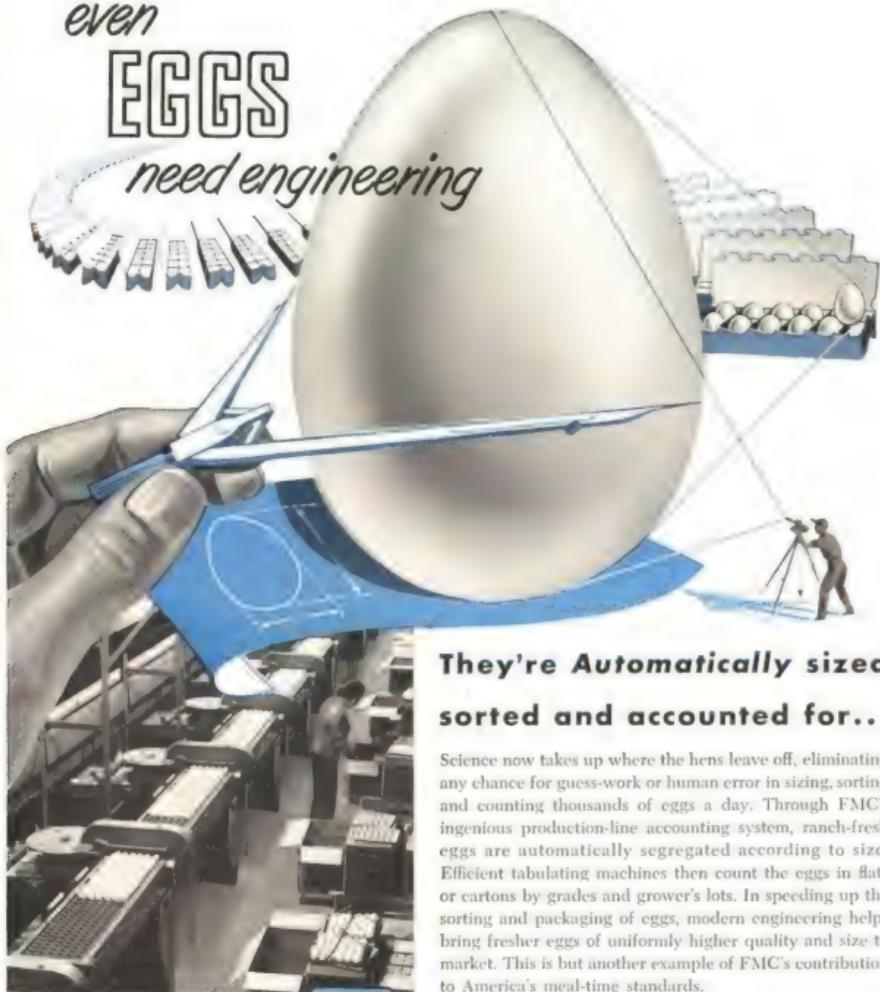
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TIME, OCTOBER 27, 1952

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE CAMPAIGN

Pouring It On

"What's the word for this trip?" asked newsmen of Harry Truman as he entered for three days of whistle-stopping in New England and New York. Answered the President: "Just wait and see."

What the people saw, from Hartford to Brooklyn, was Truman out-Trumaning himself. Upon Dwight Eisenhower he poured his most reckless abuse. Samples: ¶ "[Eisenhower] in Illinois . . . talked a straight-out isolationist line . . ."

¶ "He stated that he knows a panacea to cure the situation in Korea . . . If he knows a remedy, it's his duty to come and tell me what it is and save lives right now . . . This is simply playing a cheap and cruel hoax on the mothers and wives of our men in Korea . . . just what the Communists want . . ."

¶ "He has compromised every principle of personal loyalty by abetting the scurilous, big-lie attack on General George C. Marshall . . . I never heard of anything so awful as that in my life . . ."

¶ "He has endorsed . . . a reign of terror by slander . . . the indiscriminate slaughter of the good name of one's opponents as a method of political warfare . . . His great crusade . . . like Cromwell's crusade, is ending up in the butchery of the reputations of innocent men & women . . ."

¶ "[He] has . . . uttered crass equivocations designed to win the votes—and the contributions—of the Dixiecrat millionaires . . ."

¶ "[He] is spreading false and slanderous charges that the Democratic Party is soft on Communism . . . Fantastic . . . smear technique . . ."

¶ "The Republican Party and the Republican candidate have waged . . . one of the lowest street-gutter campaigns that I have ever seen . . ."

Most savage denunciation of all was a message which the President of the U.S. sent on to be read at a Washington meeting of the Jewish Welfare Board. In it, Truman denounced the McCarran Immigration Act for discriminating against south and east Europeans in favor of north Europeans. This act was drafted by a Senate Committee headed by a Democrat, Pat McCarran. It was officially approved by Harry Truman's State and Justice Departments. After Truman vetoed it, an overwhelming majority of Republicans and Democrats passed it over his veto. The day before Truman's



United Press

TRUMAN TRAIN AT PLAISTOW, N.H.
"One of the lowest street-gutter campaigns . . ."

message, Eisenhower had forcefully attacked the McCarran Act.* He said: "We must strike from our statute books any legislation concerning immigration that implies the blasphemy against democracy that only certain groups of Europeans are welcome on American shores." Yet Truman said: "The Republican candidate . . . cannot escape responsibility . . . He has had an attack of moral blindness . . . He is willing to accept the very practices that identify the so-called 'master race.'"

Pouring It Back

Harry Truman's attempt to swing Jewish and Catholic votes against Dwight Eisenhower may have gone too far, even for roughhouse U.S. politics.

Quick to voice shock over the President's implication that Ike condoned an anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic immigration policy (see above) was one of U.S. Jewry's leaders, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland. Former president of the Zionist Organization of America, Dr. Silver pointedly called on Eisenhower in New York, then issued a statement:

"Much is permitted in a campaign, but

the attempt by implication to identify a man like General Eisenhower—whose humanity and broad tolerance are known all over the world—with anti-Semitism and anti-Catholicism is just not permissible even in the heat of a campaign."

"It is clear that General Eisenhower is opposed to the McCarran bill. Incidentally, the McCarran bill was fathered by the Democrats, and both Democrats and Republicans were culpable for keeping this un-American bill on the books. General Eisenhower would like to eliminate from the bill unusual preferences for Northerners or any other racial preference."

Washington Publisher Eugene Meyer (the *Washington Post*) poured it back on Truman for "slanderous . . . outrageous . . . ridiculous" charges. Bernard Baruch, Democratic elder statesman, allowed the release of a letter he had written to Ike last August: "Since I have known you as a major, I have grown to respect and admire your character, ability, gentleness but firmness and, above all, the high purposes that have motivated you in all circumstances. Your abhorrence of cant, hypocrisy, intolerance in all fields of human relations have brought affection with respect and admiration."

The Republican top brass hit hard at the Truman tactics. Said South Dakota's

* For another protest against the McCarran Act, see SCIENCE.

Senator Karl E. Mundt: "Never has a retiring President campaigned in this manner. He is making it difficult for any decent Americans to vote Democratic in 1952." Then, in words addressed especially to Catholics and Jews, Mundt added: "Despite the fact that over a hundred leading national organizations, including the National Catholic Welfare Council, endorsed the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, Mr. Truman blandly cries it is 'anti-Catholic.' The man who smashed the greatest enemy of the Jews in modern times, Adolf Hitler, who led Jewish fighting men in war and who, on every occasion, has shown friendship for the Jews, is labeled as 'anti-Jewish' . . ."

The New York *World-Telegram* and *Sun* recalled that the night before Truman's charge was read, New York's Francis Cardinal Spellman had introduced Eisenhower at the annual Al Smith dinner with these words: "The man of our generation to whom America entrusted the guardianship of its most precious possession—our liberties and our youth; a man known and respected throughout the country and throughout the world, a general who has a place among the alltime great men in American history."

The reaction against Truman's attempted character-assassination was widespread, but many Stevenson-lovers who express horror at Joe McCarthy were delighted by Truman's rabble-rousing.

The Faith of an American

For one of the most significant speeches of his campaign, Dwight Eisenhower chose a forum without radio or television, gave a talk untouched by partisan politics. The occasion: the annual Alfred E. Smith Memorial dinner, where he spoke at the invitation of New York's Cardinal Spellman. (Governor Stevenson, also invited, had to decline because of campaign schedules.) Eisenhower's subject: the U.S. in the world.

The Soviet Plan. Before an audience of 2,500 in Manhattan's Waldorf-Astoria, Eisenhower, erect and spruce in white tie & tails, began by analyzing Joseph Stalin's recent pronouncement on the state of world Communism (*TIME*, Oct. 13). The destruction of "imperialism" (*i.e.*, the democratic powers) is still the stated aim of Stalin. The purposes of Soviet policy, said Eisenhower, always remain the same: only the "plan for action is always undergoing revision." What is the current plan? Having brought 800 million people under its sway (up from 190 million only a few years ago), the Soviet Union now hopes that "the free world—crowded back on its own defenses—may be led to fall into factions and prey upon itself." The Communists could be counted on to exploit this possibility to the hilt—by wooing and threatening America's allies away from their allegiance. In the U.S., the Reds will appeal to "every smoldering prejudice," warning "with sly insinuation against British imperialism and German neo-Nazism, against the resurgence of Japanese trading combines or France's slowness in

rearming." This "is a deadly challenge to the free world." Can it be met?

Yes, said Eisenhower, for the West can defend itself by "unity and faith." "Unity is no simple precept. It is a complex and exacting principle . . . It demands—an all fronts and in all senses—the sternest watch against divisive propaganda . . . It demands a true cleansing from our hearts of the faintest stains of racial or religious prejudice. There is no such thing as just a little bigotry, just a little hate . . ." Abroad, unity demands that the U.S. "triumph over the temptations of economic nationalism and welcome full equitable trade with our allies. Have we the patience to check our tempers when some of our allies seem to be quibbling petulantly or foolishly temporizing in their defense programs? The answer . . . must be a resounding yes . . . With Brit-

ain as areas of danger as areas of hope . . . These new lands—unburdened by weighty dreams of vanished glories—can face the future with the zeal of youth. They should be in the vanguard of freedom's forces. They should be the ones . . . whom we should be quickest to help."

Concluded Eisenhower: "This then is the faith that can heal those sick with doubt, comfort those afflicted by tyranny, refresh those wearied by freedom's exhausting battle. This is the faith—not in the fiction of the abstract common man—but in the wondrous fact that every man is an uncommon man . . . This . . . is the faith that must instruct us in the ways we wield our power: resolutely, to hearten our friends; wisely, to confound our enemies; constantly to give hope to the hearts of the enslaved; prudently, to guard the trust of the free; and courageously, to be worthy of the high commission history has conferred upon us . . ."

Birthday Week

Dwight Eisenhower had a happy birthday (62) and a lively week. He 1) made his fourth foray into the South, evoking a resounding echo of enthusiasm. 2) hit back hard at Harry Truman's weird charges that Eisenhower is an isolationist and biased against minority groups.

Louisiana & Tidelands. In New Orleans 70,000 people cheered his arrival. It was a bigger crowd than Stevenson had drawn the week before. The Administration, said Eisenhower, thinks that "all that is necessary to keep [the South] in the bag is a paternalistic pat on the head once every four years . . . [and] its low admonition that all the South's blessings flow from Washington. You know and I know that is plain bunk." Again & again he ridiculed the Administration's picture of the "fairy godfather in Washington," attacked "Washington powermongers" and "Administration arrogance toward the South."

Then he went into a clear definition of his stand on tidelands: "I favor the recognition of clear legal title to these lands [as well as other submerged lands and resources] in each of the 48 states. This has been my position since 1948, long before I was persuaded to go into politics." Twice Congress passed a bill giving tidelands control to the states and twice the President vetoed them. Said Ike: "I would approve such acts of Congress . . . [Stevenson] would have the Federal Government take over and dole out to the tin cups of the states whatever part of the revenue Washington decided might be good for them. This I would call the Shoddy Deal."

Texas & Korea. Heading west, Eisenhower traveled across his native Texas, saluted by cheers and chants of "Happy Birthday." At Waco he recalled a recent speech in which he had said that unless there is a change, the Government would be telling the housewife how to wash her dishes. Well, he had hit closer to home than he realized: because "look at what I found out: the Department of Agricul-



Leonard McCombe—LIFE
BARUCH & FRIEND
A tribute to tolerance.

ain, we must remember that it has demanded both great dignity and great wisdom for a proud nation to adjust so swiftly to its recent loss of financial and imperial strength . . . With France, we must remember that a nation shattered by two successive World Wars—while it remains as great of heart as ever—should not be expected to show the zeal and stamina of another nation that—partly by the mercy of geography—has enjoyed safety from invasion . . . With Italy, we must salute a defeated and impoverished nation's magnificent recovery . . ."

A U.S. Answer. In the battle for freedom, the U.S. must not write off the nations already conquered by Communism: above all, it must turn its attention to the "newborn and reborn nations" across Asia, Africa and the Middle East, totaling 560 million people. "To the timorous among us, these may seem only danger spots for Communist attack . . . But to those of us of stouter faith, these are not so much

ture . . . has already prepared a 32-page booklet on the subject of dishwashing. Now, someone whose salary is paid by the taxpayers' money made a remarkable discovery . . . He says dishes should be washed in a dishpan; not just any dishpan, either, [but one] large enough to accommodate your dishes. [The booklet] can be bought from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington for 10¢. If you are having any trouble with your dishwashing, ladies, why not take advantage of the bargain?" It was one of Ike's rare tries at humor, and the crowd roared.

At San Antonio, Eisenhower had serious words on Korea: "It won't bring comfort to any American house to fix Korea and have as bad or worse trouble break out in another place . . . Korea is part of the whole global problem." He concluded with a solemn call to "every God-fearing, loyal American of every faith or party to offer tonight a prayer for peace in Korea. In my heart, as in yours, it cannot come too soon."

After a long, hard day of campaigning, Eisenhower got to bed past midnight, was roused out again at 2 a.m. in Austin, where a crowd of 800 had gathered at the station. Most were students from the University of Texas, who came with Ike signs, cowbells and kerosene torches. Ike and Mamie appeared on the train's platform in dressing gowns. Said he: "This is really something . . . I hope you get all A's tomorrow."

Later, on the way into Dallas, the Eisenhower party was badly shaken up when a coupling broke and the train came to a jarring halt, overturning furniture and smashing Mamie's cosmetics.

After Texas, Eisenhower flew on to Tennessee. Fifty carloads of people from nearby Oak Ridge came to greet him at Knoxville. He denounced critics for saying that he was against TVA. Said Eisenhower: "TVA 'is a great experiment' which has done Tennessee much good, but that does not mean that its pattern would work everywhere else. In the Missouri Valley, for instance, a lot of people would prefer a legal arrangement in which the state and Federal Government would be true partners. It should be done, said Eisenhower, 'the way people in the region want it done.'"

Then Ike headed north.

New Jersey & Civil Rights. New Jersey outdid even Texas in its welcome. In the eleven-mile drive from Hackensack to Paterson (a strongly unionized area), some 150,000 people turned out. Stopping in town after town, Eisenhower attacked Washington corruption, the Brannan Plan, and (somewhat surprisingly) the withholding tax—which he said, fooled the people. At Newark he hit back hard at Harry Truman. Main points:

- ¶ The Administration makes great promises on civil rights, but it does not perform. Harry Truman himself, as a Senator, voted with the poll-taxers in 1942, the last time the matter came up for a "clear vote" in the Senate: "He voted against lifting the poll-tax restriction

even for members of the armed services then fighting for his country." A true friend of civil rights would not press "an all or nothing" program that is sure to be defeated by "uncompromising opposition"; he would, instead, try for "real progress . . . through the methods that can achieve and have achieved results," e.g., the fair employment laws passed by eleven states, eight of them with Republican governors, including New Jersey and New York.

¶ The McCarran Immigration law is a bad law: "The whole world knows that to these shores came oppressed people from every land under the sun; that here they found homes, jobs, and a stake in a bright, unlimited future . . . In every town and village in Europe, from the Ural Mountains to the channel ports, that truth is known . . . to the Czech, the

way to defend its despicable record, has had no recourse except to launch attacks that are as false as they are terrible in their nature. They have charged me only lately—when they overstepped themselves—with being anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic . . . I leave the answers to those two to my good friends, Cardinal Spellman, Rabbi Silver and Bernard Baruch (see above) . . . When I contemplate this series of completely false accusations against me, I get so angry I sort of choke . . ."

Then Ike headed for Massachusetts and points north, still swinging.

Some Facts

At the Republican Convention last summer, ex-President Herbert Hoover, 77, and well aware of "the inexorable course of nature," made what he believed to be his last major address and bade an emotional farewell to politics. Last week, at Dwight Eisenhower's personal request, he stepped back into public life to speak out against "misrepresentations" about the G.O.P., with which "the American people have been deluged" in the last 20 years. Speaking over a national radio & television hookup, Elder Statesman Hoover aimed his speech at the "40 million voters who have come of age since there was a Republican administration in Washington."

Because "new voters have known little of the Republican Party's background of principles, of its forward-looking, constructive accomplishments," Hoover gave some details about the party's past. His speech differed from most political speeches in being crammed with facts, with a minimum of interpretation or opinion. Samples:

¶ By the Sherman Act of 1890, the Republicans prohibited "abuses by big business, monopolies and restraints of trade."

¶ "A Republican administration was the first officially to establish collective bargaining when we established the Railway Mediation Board in 1926."

¶ "Republicans originated practically the whole idea and all of the agencies of federal conservation of natural resources."

¶ "Of the 62 reclamation projects today, 41 were created by Republicans. These included the first gigantic, multiple-purpose dam on the Colorado River [the Hoover Dam]."

¶ "We approved and engaged in engineering plans for the great Grand Coulee."

¶ "During the last 52 years, Republicans and Democrats have equally divided the time in public office. The Republicans had just one bad episode of corruption [the Teapot Dam scandal]. There were nine men involved in [it]. The other members of the Administration were aghast. Before we had finished with [the nine], two had committed suicide, one died while awaiting trial, four landed in prison and one escaped by a twice-hung jury."

¶ "The Republicans established the Open Door in China. [The Republicans engaged] in other great constructive international actions covering the World Court and World Naval Limitation."



United Press

MAMIE EISENHOWER
The Government teaches dishwashing.

Pole, the Hungarian who takes his life in his hands and crosses the frontier tonight—or to the Italian who goes to some American consulate—this ideal that beckoned him can be a mirage because of the McCarran Act. With leadership . . . we should have had and we must get a better law."

¶ Eisenhower said he had received advice from "many sources," but his decisions "have been and will be mine alone. This crusade which I have taken to the American people represents what I myself believe. I have acted and I have spoken from my own deep, inner convictions . . . I have given no encouragement to the false notion that an isolated or isolationist America can continue to live either in peace or in security."

After a Sunday in New York, Eisenhower headed into New England. Truman's assault had got him fighting mad. At Providence he said: "The opposition, having no program of its own, finding no

KEY STATE—NEW YORK

IN any presidential election, the greatest prize among the 48 states is New York (45 electoral votes). This is the situation in the Empire State:

Geography: New York is divided into three parts. The city (comprising five counties), its suburbs (three counties) and "upstate." The city is overwhelmingly Democratic, the suburbs and upstate heavily Republican. New York elections are decided by which area goes its way by the biggest margin. The city's counties (called boroughs) are themselves divided (Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn are Democratic; Queens and Richmond are Republican), but the net result is almost always Democratic. The politicians' rule of thumb has been that a Democrat who goes over the wall from New York City with a 500,000-vote margin will carry the state. There are indications in 1952 that this figure is out of date and that the Democrats will have to get a city plurality of 600,000 or better to carry the state.

History: New York's political history is as divided as its political geography. From the end of Grover Cleveland's second term to the beginning of Franklin Roosevelt's first (36 years), it went Republican in every presidential election except 1912. In 1932, the state switched back to the Democratic side in the presidential race, and stayed there through all of Franklin Roosevelt's era. In 1948, Tom Dewey carried it only because Henry Wallace's Progressive Party siphoned off 500,000 votes that were mostly Democratic. Dewey's margin in carrying the state: 60,000. New York now has one Democratic Senator (Lehman), and one Republican (Ives). Of the state's 45 U.S. Representatives, 23 are Democrats, 22 Republicans.

1952 Registration: New York is the only state where citizens must register for every election (except residents of communities under 5,000 population, which have permanent registration). For this reason, registration figures mean much more in New York than in other states. In New York City, 95% of those who register also vote. Biggest gains in this year's registration came in areas which normally vote Republican. In the "southern tier," the ten counties lying along the Pennsylvania border, the gain was 18%. In Republican Queens it was 21%, in Nassau, highest of the suburban counties, 52.7%. In important Democratic areas there were only slight gains, and even some losses.

The gains are partially explained by the fact that the population of major Republican areas (e.g., Nassau and Queens) has increased greatly, while the population of Democratic strongholds (e.g., Brooklyn) has not. Most of the new residents of these G.O.P. districts moved from Democratic areas. A fascinating question for political analysts: How many of the movers will keep the political coloration of their old district, and how many will take on the complexion of their new home? The long experience of Nassau County indicates that new voters there are Republican in the same proportion as old voters, i.e., 70%.

Increased population does not explain all of the gain in Republican areas. In Manhattan, where there has been no great change in population, registration increased in most election districts that went Republican in 1948, remained static or fell off in most of the Democratic districts.

More New York women registered than ever before, and they registered early. Republicans hopefully see this early rush to register, with gains in G.O.P. districts, as an indication that there will be a great protest vote against the Truman Administration.

For U.S. Senator: Republican Irving M. Ives, 56, is seeking a second term on the kind of record New Yorkers like: liberal on labor and civil rights.

Ives has two opponents. The Democratic nominee is Brooklyn Borough President John Cashmore, 57, a politician little known outside his borough. The Liberal Party, backing Adlai Stevenson, refused to go along with the

Cashmore nomination and picked George Sylvester Counts, 62, a professor of education at Columbia University. If anything is sure in politics, Ives is a sure winner.

For President: As Dwight Eisenhower traveled through the Middle West, working with the Taft section of the party and appearing on platforms with Senators McCarthy and Jenner, he lost votes in New York. Tom Dewey, now devoting most of his time to the campaign, helped somewhat to counteract this drift away from the Republican candidate.

The Democratic campaign also got off to a slow start in New York. Although Adlai Stevenson had been in the state twice, things did not get rolling until Harry Truman's first visit.

Organizationally, the Republicans are better off than the Democrats, a rather new situation for New York. Tom Dewey's organizations, including Rural Citizens for Ike and Ives who are canvassing every country road, are hard at work. In suburban Westchester County, the Citizens for Eisenhower have one of their best organizations in the U.S. Among the Democratic problems: Tammany Boss Carmine DeSapio has lost control of city hall and is occupied by an internal battle to hold his leadership; Bronx Boss Ed Flynn is ill and inactive.

The American Labor Party's presidential candidate, Vincent Hallinan, is expected to get from 75,000 to 200,000 of the 500,000 votes Henry Wallace got on that ticket in 1948. Nearly all of the rest of the Wallace vote will go to Stevenson.

This week, the incomplete New York *Daily News* poll (which was right in 1948) gave Ike 53.9%, Adlai 45.1%, and Hallinan 1% of the state vote.

In terms of voting blocs, this seems to be the situation:

¶ Farm families have 350,000 of voting age. They seem to be more heavily Republican than in 1948.

¶ In spite of Republican efforts to win votes among Americans with backgrounds in Iron Curtain countries (e.g., the Poles), most of these groups show only very minor defections from the Democrats.

¶ Among New York's 500,000 Irish Catholics, there seems to be a sizable defection (perhaps 15%) from the Democrats on the softness-to-Communism issue.

¶ No important defection is apparent among New York's Italian-Americans, who are preponderantly Democratic.

¶ New York's 2,300,000 Jews, on the Republican side until F.D.R., have been voting 75% Democratic. Early in the campaign, Republicans hoped to make 5% or 10% inroads in this group. They now see no signs that they are making progress.

¶ Negroes have been voting about 75% Democratic and are expected to vote the same way this year.

The Picture: Careful analysis of registration figures and other indicators produces some educated guesses at how New York may go:

Brooklyn: 300,000 plurality for Stevenson.

Manhattan: 100,000 for Stevenson.

Bronx: 200,000 for Stevenson.

Queens & Richmond: 100,000 for Ike.

That would give the Democrats a 500,000 lead in the city. The suburban counties may run:

Suffolk (eastern Long Island): 60,000 for Ike.

Nassau: 140,000 for Ike.

Westchester: 100,000 for Ike.

That would leave Stevenson facing upstate with a net lead of 200,000, which would probably not be enough if sentiment in that area remained the way it seemed to be two weeks before the election. In other words, it looks this week as if Eisenhower has a shade better than an even chance to carry New York.

Who's for Whom

¶ Oregon's Senator Wayne Morse, Fair Dealing Republican, proclaimed himself "disillusioned," pronounced Eisenhower a "puppet" of "evil and reactionary forces," pledged his vote for Stevenson.

¶ Joe Louis squared off for Stevenson. Explained the former heavyweight champ: "I worked under Eisenhower in Europe in 1945 . . . for the American Negro soldier over there, it wasn't so good."

¶ Columbia University's faculty split gustily into pro-Ike and pro-Adlai factions. Headed by Historian Allan Nevins, 323 professors and instructors put themselves on record for Stevenson in a full-page newspaper ad. The Graduate School of Journalism's Dean Carl W. Ackerman came out independently for Adlai. A differing group, 31 strong and hastily got up

shall, back from a European and North African tour as chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, told newsmen he had "no comments whatsoever" about the political campaign. Said he: "My father was a Democrat. My mother was a Republican. I'm an Episcopalian. I never voted and I'm not voting this time."

¶ Forty-seven prominent Maryland Democrats declared for Eisenhower. Among them: Howard Bruce, former high ECA official, and Richard F. Cleveland, son of President Grover Cleveland and a leading Baltimore lawyer who represented Whittaker Chambers in a libel suit brought by Alger Hiss. "International security," they said, "overshadows all other questions . . . All over the world, Eisenhower is the symbol of resistance to Communism."

More Omens

The Gallup poll last week focused attention on a baffling and important segment of U.S. voters, the independents, who make up 28% of the electorate. The results:

Eisenhower	54%
Stevenson	25%
Undecided	21%

This week Gallup reported on sectional polls of all voters Dwight Eisenhower is running ahead of Tom Dewey's 1948 vote, with his biggest gains west of the Mississippi and in the South. In every section outside the South, Ike is running ahead of Stevenson, even when the undecided are allocated 3-1 in favor of the Democrats. Gallup's results (after the 3-1 allocation):

NEW ENGLAND	
Eisenhower	55%
Stevenson	45%

MIDDLE ATLANTIC	
Eisenhower	52%
Stevenson	48%

EAST CENTRAL	
Eisenhower	53%
Stevenson	47%

WEST CENTRAL	
Eisenhower	56%
Stevenson	44%

SOUTH	
Eisenhower	44%
Stevenson	56%

FAR WEST	
Eisenhower	55%
Stevenson	45%

In all cases, Gallup found that Ike is running ahead of the Republican Party. When the voters were asked "which party" they wanted to win, eliminating the candidates' names, the G.O.P. ran five points behind Ike in the South, two to four points behind him elsewhere. Gallup's conclusion: "The hope of a Republican victory now rests almost entirely on Ike's personal popularity."

Gallup's report seemed to be good omens for Ike Eisenhower. But remembering the late shift of voters in 1948 and the polls' failure, no one thought the conclusion was foregone.



Associated Press
FAIR DEALER MORSE
Disillusioned.

by Historian Harry J. Carman, signed a statement backing Eisenhower. Columbia's faculty numbers 3,800.

¶ The Yale Daily News, after polling the university's ten residential colleges, reported that Ike had carried every one. The vote: for Eisenhower, 2,312; for Stevenson, 1,123.

¶ Look announced itself for Eisenhower: "Incomparably better prepared for the presidency" than Stevenson.

¶ The Nation endorsed Stevenson: "Eisenhower would be a disaster for the country and perhaps for the world."

¶ Tulsa's Oklahoma Eagle, a leading Negro weekly, spoke up for Eisenhower. After giving Harry Truman credit for championing "the cause of civil rights," the Eagle added: "But . . . we are convinced that the Democratic Party is so crossed up with irreconcilables that neither the best interests of the nation nor of our group can be served by it . . ."

¶ General of the Army George C. Mar-

Against Trumanism

Ever since the Democratic Convention in Chicago, Virginia's Senator Harry Byrd has been picking apples and refusing any public commitment either to Stevenson or Eisenhower. Last week, in a radio address, he came out of his political orchard. Said he: "I will not, and cannot, in good conscience endorse the National Democratic platform or the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket." But he did not, in so many words, ask anyone to vote for Eisenhower.

He had hoped, said Byrd, that Stevenson "would give assurance that, if elected, he would change the course of Trumanism, a continuation of which . . . means ultimate disaster . . . I have looked in vain for any signs of such independent action." Point by point, Byrd ripped into Trumanism, which he called the campaign's main



Richard E. Rush
DEMOCRAT BYRD
Disappointed.

issue—"usurpation of power by the Executive . . . trends to socialism . . . inefficiency . . . profligate spending . . . fiscal irresponsibility . . . high and oppressive taxes . . ." He concluded: "I do not feel it incumbent upon me to urge the people to vote for any candidate." The people of Virginia, he was sure, would "act wisely in the public interest."

The strongly organized "Democrats for Eisenhower" in Virginia were elated, although it is doubtful whether Byrd will actively help their campaign. Earlier, Governor John Battle had come out for Stevenson and the regular Democratic ticket, and leaders of the Byrd organization are committed on both sides. Veep Alben Barkley furiously called Democratic defectors "like the woman who keeps her husband's name . . . but bestows her favors to the man across the street." As of this week, Stevenson still seemed to have slightly better than a 50-50 chance to carry Virginia.

NEWS IN PICTURES



"STIR WELL AND ADD-A-LIE!"



"LOOK, FOLKS, PIE IN THE SKY!"



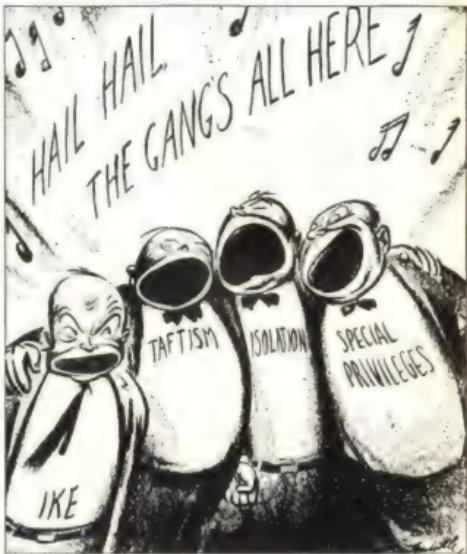
"MELODIES PLAYED IN A PENNY ARCADE"



"FOLLOW THE LEADER"



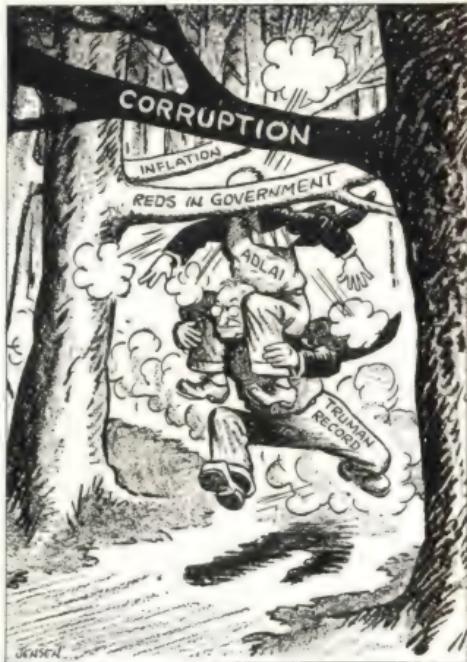
Alexander—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
"DOUBLE FEATURE"



Little—The Nashville Tennessean
"THE AGONY QUARTET"



Herblock—© 1962 The Washington Post Co.
"SIC 'IM, CHECKERS"



Jensen—Chicago Daily News
"A HIGH LEVEL RACE HAS ITS DRAWBACKS"

Bigger & Warmer

Heading west from Illinois early last week, Adlai Stevenson had two major objectives—to fire Democratic enthusiasm in California and to undermine the threatening Democratic revolt in Texas. To meet this challenging assignment, the governor sat up night after night, working on his speeches until 2 or 3 in the morning. The result was speeches of a vigor and emotional appeal which Stevenson had seldom achieved before.

At Salt Lake City, he was greeted by crowds that were larger than those which had turned out for Ike the previous week. Stevenson discussed America's destiny and the pressures of cold war. Said he: "The first temptation is to be half-regretful, half-ashamed of our strength . . . Regretful (God help us!) in the face of the stirring truth that Lincoln's vision has

lutionists and cutthroat reactionaries?"

In Los Angeles, the following night, Stevenson devoted the whole of a fireside chat to the Korean war. Dismissing alternatives to present U.S. policy in Korea as impractical or unwise, he offered no new ideas as to how the war might be ended. Nonetheless, he concluded his formal speech with a ringing declaration of optimism: "I do not say to you that tomorrow there will be peace. I say to you, though, that we are moving faster towards peace than mankind has ever moved before."

Texas & Tidelands. At Fort Worth, his audience was one of the most enthusiastic he has ever addressed. At San Antonio, Spanish-Americans greeted him with signs reading "Viva Adlai" and "Olé Adlai." And in Uvalde, he got a public blessing and breakfast (bacon & eggs, fried ham and red-eye gravy, roast pheasant, hot

Who's Adlai?

[See Cover]

He's the man that we need;

We'll all follow his lead.

He's our Adlai, our Adlai, our Adlai,
our Adlai,

Our Adlai's a wonderful guy.

According to George Gallup, about 45% of U.S. voters could now sing *Our Adlai* with something approaching full-throated conviction. That's a lot of voters—and a fraction more than the polls gave Harry Truman at a comparable time in 1948. But in some respects it is a wonder that anyone has a chance to sing *Our Adlai* at all. Ten months ago, Adlai Stevenson was not even a name in the national consciousness; his rise has been unmatched in U.S. politics since Wendell Willkie's star raced across the sky in 1940.

How did Stevenson get there? What turned him from a reluctant candidate into an aggressive campaigner? And what kind of sense is he making to the American people?

He and his opponent, two very dissimilar men, have a common problem: the problem of being the nominee of a loosely knit and fractious party. Each is the leader of his party, at least for the duration of the campaign; and each is, to some extent, his party's captive.

Days of Doubt. The requirements for the 1952 Democratic candidate were cheerfully laid down last May by Harry Truman. At the convention of the Americans for Democratic Action, a left-of-center group that generally lines up with the Democrats, Harry Truman said: "When a Democratic candidate allows himself to be put on the defensive and starts apologizing for the New Deal and the Fair Deal . . . he is sure to lose. The people don't want a phony Democrat. If it's a choice between a genuine Republican and a Republican in Democratic clothing, the people will choose the genuine article every time. That is, they'll take the Republican . . . I don't want any phony Democrats in this campaign."

At that time, Adlai Stevenson was certainly reluctant to be the Democratic nominee. His reluctance was based on three points: his disinclination to run against Eisenhower, his horror of a Truman endorsement and his desire to continue his promising career as governor of Illinois. At that time, Ike was thought to be invincible. Truman was regarded as ballot-box poison and Stevenson was sure of re-election as governor.

As convention time came nearer, and after Ike got the Republican nomination, the pressure on Stevenson to say yes or no became almost unbearable. In Minnesota, asked what he would do if he got the nomination, he gave a hoot of nervous laughter and said: "I guess I'd just shoot myself." Two days before the convention opened, in a more serious tone, he told his own Illinois delegates not to vote for him, saying that he did not aspire to the presidency and was "temporally,



GARNER & STEVENSON
Fried ham and red-eye gravy.

International

come true, that now we are indeed the 'last, best hope of earth' . . . What a day to live in! What a flowering of the work and the faith of our fathers! Who in heaven's name would want America less strong, less responsible for the future?"

California & Korea. Next evening, after a quick sweep through Washington and Oregon, the Democratic candidate flew into San Francisco. Fired by the enthusiasm of the whistling, stomping audience which packed the Cow Palace, Stevenson assailed his opposition. "The general," said Adlai, "tells us not to worry. Government, he says, is just a matter of teamwork." But the Eisenhower team, as Stevenson saw it, would consist almost exclusively of members of the Republican Old Guard—"men who have had to be dragged, screaming and kicking, into the 20th century." Asked Adlai: "Does anyone think [Eisenhower] would really stand a chance against this team of iso-

biscuits and honey) from 83-year-old ex-Vice President "Cactus Jack" Garner.

In Dallas, on the first of his two days in Texas, Adlai once again tackled the ticklish tidelands-oil issue. "I do not believe it is wise national policy to give such an asset to an individual state," he told his Dallas audience—then added that he did favor a compromise "which is mindful of the respective interests of the states and the Federal Government." "Governor Shivers," continued Stevenson, "once agreed wholeheartedly with my position . . . But, evidently, the governor has concluded that it is time for a change of mind."

Flying back to Springfield at week's end, Stevenson and his staff were in high spirits. The big, friendly crowds which had turned out in Utah, California, Washington and Texas made them conclude that it was Adlai Stevenson's best week of the campaign to date.

physically and mentally" unfitted for the job. Told of a Washington story that President Truman had decided to support him, he said: "Dear God, no!"

Yet, after the Young Turks had been put down at the convention and the South had been placated, he got the nomination. In his acceptance speech he coined his own campaign slogan, "Let's talk sense to the American people," he said. "Let's tell them the truth, that there are no gains without pains, that we are now on the eve of great decisions, not easy decisions . . . The people are wise—wiser than the Republicans think." The speech made listening newspapermen, jaded with the stale insincerities of convention orators, look at each other: here was something different. What kind of campaign would a man like that make?

Time to Refresh? Excitement, enthusiasm and confusion greeted him when he returned to Springfield. He picked his own personal campaign manager: Wilson Watkins Wyatt, one-time president of the A.D.A. and one-time Fair Deal Housing Expediter, and made it clear that his campaign would be run from Springfield, not from Washington. He named a new chairman of the Democratic National Committee: Stephen Mitchell, a little-known Chicago lawyer who had been, like Stevenson and Wyatt, a Washington operator (a Washington name for smart young lawyers in Government bureaus). Stevenson held several press conferences, some of them on a not-for-attribution basis, to permit reporters to become acquainted with his current views. Some of them: he hadn't the "faintest idea" whether or not he would drop Dean Acheson as Secretary of State; he foresaw the day when East-West power will come into some kind of balance and it may become possible to negotiate with the Kremlin; and he spoke his determination to put his "own stamp" on the campaign but acknowledged that he was for a "refreshed Fair Deal."

Can Stevenson refreshen the Fair Deal? Democrats of course say he can: Republicans of course say he can't. Wrote Harvard Professor McGeorge Bundy, collaborator on Henry Stimson's autobiography and editor of Secretary Acheson's papers, in the October *Foreign Affairs*: "Fatigue and stalemate beset the groups on which Stevenson must rely. However much he himself may be a symbol of refreshing change, his party, and even his part of his party, are symbols of the status quo. Except where it has had Republican help, the Administration has been stalemated for several years, both at home & abroad. The much-debated Fair Deal is still a set of paper promises, and in foreign affairs the great achievements of the last four years are precisely those of which General Eisenhower is a symbol (except for the defense of Korea, which is surely not a one-party triumph). Moreover, in the sham battles over the past which have so often passed for Great Debating in the last two years, roles have been set and lines of contest fixed in a



ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR.
Also Show, Disraeli . . .

way which might make it hard for Mr. Stevenson to fulfill his promise of a change in tone. His friends say that this is an easy task for a determined man with the White House as his base; his opponents will assert that the inertia of the loyal partisan is a most formidable force."

On Aug. 12, Stevenson made his visit to the White House for an intelligence briefing; that same week he admitted in a letter to an Oregon editor that there is "a mess" in Washington. "It's been proved, hasn't it?" he said to questioning reporters. That might be "talking sense" to people at large, but politically it was a bad slip of the tongue.

Harry Truman lost no time in showing



CARL MCGOWAN
. . . and the facts of life.

what he thought of it. Unblinking, he told his press conference that he knew of no mess, and added that he was the key figure of the campaign. The Democratic Party, he said, has to run on the record of the Roosevelt-Truman Administrations and that is all it can run on. As the campaign progressed, it became more & more clear that Truman was right.

The Aphorist. As he began to make speeches, the quality of mind Stevenson revealed was that of a man who feels that there are two sides to most questions, who is willing to give credit where credit is due, who believes that patience, hard work and understanding can solve most problems. But it was his sharp wit, directed at Republicans, which captured the imagination of his friendly audiences.

His ability as a wit, phrase-maker and aphorist gave him a reputation in the first month of the campaign. The Republican Party's slogan, he said, was to "throw the rascals in," and "as to their platform, nobody can stand on a bushel of eels." Discussing social security at Flint, Mich., he remarked: "Now as far as Republican leaders are concerned, this desire for a change is understandable. I suppose if I had been sewn up in the same underwear for 20 years I'd want a change too."

He not only had his own jokes and aphorisms, he quoted aptly from Shaw, Disraeli, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William James, Robert Browning, and the London *Times* Literary Supplement. He also sprinkled his speeches with stories. Sample about the couple who went to a justice of the peace to be married but were told they would have to wait three days. "Can't you just say a few words?" asked the man, "to tide us over the weekend?"

Republicans were quick to say that he was just a funny man. But he also discussed the dry issues of the party platforms, sometimes dryly; and he also frequently spoke with eloquence rarely heard in a political campaign: "We have become guardians of a civilization built in pain, in anguish and in heroic hope . . . If we break, the world will groan. If we slip, the world will fall. But if we use our right of initiative and of decision without bombast or bluster, if we use it with clear heads and steady nerves, we shall rise in strength and grow in majesty and the world will rise and grow with us."

The Egghead Vote. At first, crowds were small, far smaller than Eisenhower's, far smaller than Harry Truman drew in 1948. In his first attempt as a whistlestopper he was a flop. He got better, by dint of practice, but his best performances were in set speeches, to big audiences.

Many of his speeches had the quality of an after-dinner address: they did not rouse his audience as Eisenhower's incandescent personality could. What effect, if any, were Stevenson's speeches having? Was he making any sense—or talking over people's heads? Correspondents began to report a frequent phenomenon: the listener who thought Stevenson was probably too abstruse for most people—though of course he understood him. With one sex-

ment of the population—joyfully dubbed “the Shakespeare vote”—Stevenson certainly hits the mark.*

Columnist Stewart Alsop quoted a young Connecticut Republican: “Sure, all the eggheads love Stevenson. But how many eggheads do you think there are?” The term “egghead” (meaning “high-brow” or “double-dome”) immediately got into political circulation.

Not all the eggheads are for Stevenson. Last winter and spring, three figures dominated the political horizon: Truman, Taft and Eisenhower. To intellectuals and other “opinion makers,” Eisenhower was infinitely preferable to the other two. Taft warned the Republicans that many of this group would revert to their habit of supporting the Democrats, no matter which Republican or which Democrat was nominated. In this, Taft was partly right,

leg Act. Previously, he had said that some parts of the law had “advanced the cause of good labor relations” and that “anyone who says flatly that he is either for or against that law is indulging in our common weakness for oversimplification.” But in Detroit Stevenson said, “I don’t say that everything in the Taft-Hartley Act is wrong; it isn’t. And moreover, I’ll say frankly that I don’t think it’s a slave-labor law, either. But I do say that it was biased and politically inspired and has not improved labor relations in a single plant . . . What should be retained from the old law can best be written into the new law after the political symbolism of the Taft-Hartley Act is behind us.” Stevenson recognized that repeal of the law would deprive the Government of the power to deal with nationwide strikes; he had “no miracle-drug solution for this

Truman Administration, domestic and foreign—though some of his defensive remarks (e.g., on corruption) admit by implication far more than Truman ever has. Some of his own elaborations:

Communism Abroad: “The answer to Communism is, in the old-fashioned phrase, good works—good works inspired by love and dedicated to the whole man.”

Communism at Home: After saying early in the campaign that the hunt for Communists was a hunt for “phantoms,” and that U.S. Communists “aren’t, on the whole, very important,” he said that “as far as I’m concerned this fight will be continued until the Communist conspiracy in our land is smashed beyond repair,” and that the job of tracking them down should be turned over to the FBI. “Our police work is aimed at a conspiracy, and not ideas or opinion. Our country was built on unpopular ideas, on unorthodox opinions. My definition of a free society is a society where it is safe to be unpopular.”

Corruption: “Whose fault is it that we get what we deserve in Government and that the honor and nobility of politics at most levels are empty phrases? It is not the lower order of the genus pol, but it is the fault of you the people. Your public servants serve you right. Indeed, often they serve you better than your apathy and your indifference deserve, but I suggest that there is always time to repent and amend your ways.”

Inflation: “The cause of inflation can, I believe, be made plain. Let’s stay in the kitchen a moment. It is as though we were making bread and while we answered the phone a malicious neighbor [i.e., Russia] dumped a whole cup of yeast into the bowl. That is the inflation story. In fact, that is inflation.”

Lawyers & Poets. The legend has grown up that Stevenson writes all his own speeches. No human being could do that, and Stevenson didn’t try, even at the start of the campaign. His Liberal Party speech drew, in part, on a memorandum written by James Wechsler, editor of the far-to-the-left *New York Post*. The Detroit labor speech, in which Stevenson called for repeal of Taft-Hartley, was written by Willard Wirtz, one-time member of the War Labor Board.

His main group of speech writers is quartered in Springfield (on the third floor of the Elks Club). Head of the speech writers is Arthur Schlesinger Jr., historian, Harvard professor, one-time vice president of the A.D.A., and apologist for Dean Acheson. All speeches, in fact almost all information intended for Stevenson, clear through Carl McGowan, Northwestern University law professor, who is Stevenson’s closest adviser. Stevenson headquarters also receives memoranda and phrases from such professionals as Poet Archibald MacLeish, Playwright Robert E. Sherwood, Samuel I. Rosenman, Authors Eric Hodgins and Bernard De Voto.

However, Stevenson’s is the guiding and the finishing hand in the composition of his speeches. None of his staff doubts that



Leonard McCombe—LIFE

CAMPAIGN MANAGERS WYATT & MITCHELL

The old lady didn’t know what she thought until she heard what she said.

and the egghead switch was intensified by the Stevenson eloquence.

Harry’s Boy? In the early days of the campaign, Stevenson tried desperately—and with considerable success—to demonstrate the fact that he was not Truman’s hand-picked and amenable follower. But Harry Truman soon showed that you cannot teach your political grandmother to suck eggs. Sooner or later, Stevenson would have to face the facts of life and support the whole Democratic record—including Harry Truman’s. In the next few weeks Stevenson swallowed manfully and changed his views on three important issues:

¶ He called for repeal of the Taft-Hart-

ley Act. Previously, he had said that some parts of the law had “advanced the cause of good labor relations” and that “anyone who says flatly that he is either for or against that law is indulging in our common weakness for oversimplification.” But in Detroit Stevenson said, “I don’t say that everything in the Taft-Hartley Act is wrong; it isn’t. And moreover, I’ll say frankly that I don’t think it’s a slave-labor law, either. But I do say that it was biased and politically inspired and has not improved labor relations in a single plant . . . What should be retained from the old law can best be written into the new law after the political symbolism of the Taft-Hartley Act is behind us.” Stevenson recognized that repeal of the law would deprive the Government of the power to deal with nationwide strikes; he had “no miracle-drug solution for this

problem,” but said a new law should give the President “a choice of procedures.” ¶ He came out for federal control of the offshore tidelands. Previously, he had said he was not sure whether the tidelands were part of the national domain and asked whether this was a question of “rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar’s” or whether the question was “Who is Caesar?”

¶ He said that, as President, “he could and would” use his influence to change the Senate’s rules so that a majority (instead of two-thirds) of the membership could shut off a filibuster—and thus make possible passage of an FEPC law. Previously, he had expressed “doubts” that a President should interfere with Senate rules; while he had not opposed FEPC, he had taken the general position that the states should be encouraged to tackle the problem (as he had done in Illinois).

In his formal speeches, Stevenson has supported, or defended, the record of the

* Two campaign biographies, *Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois* by Noel F. Busch and *Adlai Stevenson* by John Bartlow Martin, have been on recent best seller lists. Published last week was *Adlai’s Almanac: The Wit and Wisdom of Stevenson of Illinois* by Bessie R. James and Mary Watersstreet.

Stevenson is a better speech-writer than any of his writers.

Good Governor. Stevenson's record as governor has hardly entered the campaign. It was, in most respects, an excellent record. He improved highways, got additional millions for schools, improved social-welfare services (especially in state mental institutions) and put the state-highway police on a nonpartisan basis. The record was marred by two scandals: the counterfeiting of cigarette stamps in the state revenue department and the bribery of state officials who permitted horse meat to be sold for hamburger ("Adlaiburgers," the Chicago Tribune hastened to call them). Six state employees were indicted for bribery and malfeasance in the horse-meat scandal; in the counterfeiting case there were no indictments, but three state employees were dismissed because they refused to take a lie-detector test.

He has himself cited his record as governor to support his argument that he can deal with corruption; he tells audiences that he knows about corruption because he followed "eight years of magnificent Republican rascality." He has never so much as slapped the wrist of the Cook County Democratic organization, the most corrupt and powerful of existing big-city machines, but he was not like Truman, a machine-made man.

The Hiss Case. One other act of Stevenson's as governor was lugged into the campaign last fortnight by Richard Nixon, the Republican candidate for Vice President: Stevenson's deposition as a character witness for Alger Hiss. Stevenson first met Hiss in 1933 as a young lawyer in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, where, as he has said, "our contact was frequent but not close." He was with Hiss again at the first United Nations conference in San Francisco in 1945, at a U.N. session in London early in 1946, when he and Hiss had "offices near by each other and met frequently at delegation meetings and staff conferences," and at the U.N. session in New York in 1947.

On June 2, 1949, two days after the first Hiss trial began in New York, Stevenson testified before a United States commissioner in Springfield that Hiss's reputation for integrity, loyalty and veracity "is good."

Stevenson has defended his testimony by saying that it would be "a sad day for Anglo-Saxon justice when any man, especially a lawyer, will refuse to give honest evidence in criminal trial for fear the defendant may eventually be found guilty." Last week 22 lawyers, some of them Republicans and Eisenhower supporters, came to his defense. So did the pro-Eisenhower New York Times. Said the lawyers: "The governor . . . did what any good citizen should have done . . ." The Democrats pointed out that Republican John Foster Dulles had endorsed Hiss for the presidency of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

As the campaign's flame waxed and tempers shortened, Stevenson's tongue

grew sharper. In the early days of the campaign, he often referred to Eisenhower as his "great" and "esteemed" opponent. But he tried to give the impression that Ike wasn't very definitely there at all, that his real opponents were Senators Taft, McCarthy and Jenner.

But of late, Stevenson's tactics have changed. Both reluctant candidates now want very much to win. Stevenson has begun to hammer Ike. The phrases used for this at Democratic headquarters are that Ike "must be cut down to size" and that Stevenson must "destroy the Eisenhower symbol."

He began to refer to Eisenhower as the "honorary Republican candidate" and the "Eager General." He said that Eisenhower was conducting a campaign of "ugly, twisted, demagogic distortion." And he implied that Eisenhower's election would



Francis DiGennaro

JACK POLLACK
His friends are happy.

lead not only to isolationism but to World War III.

Other Stevenson cracks:

¶ "You can have the Old Guard Republicans who have said no to everything for 20 years—and to whom the General of the Army has now said yes."

¶ "There are some who say that the general intends to doublecross his new friends after the election. I do not believe either that the general is so unscrupulous or that they are so stupid."

This was the tenor of his campaign last week and will apparently be his line of attack during the last ten days of the campaign, when Stevenson, who has already traveled almost 30,000 miles and made about 100 speeches,⁸ will make his final swing through the industrial East.

Some time ago, Stevenson was asked just what kind of Democrat he was. His reply: "What kind of Democrat I am"

makes me feel a little like the old lady who said she didn't know what she thought until she heard what she said. I'm not sure what kind of Democrat I am, but I am sure what kind of Democrat I'm not. I'm not one of those who believe we should have a Democratic regime because it is good for the Democratic Party. If the Democratic Party is not good for the nation, it is not good for me or for Democrats."

Does Adlai Stevenson, and what he stands for, make sense to the American people? The people, who know but aren't saying yet, will answer on Nov. 4.

The Boys in the Back Room

As poor boys hawking papers on the streets of south Baltimore, Tommy D'Alessandro and Jack Pollack were friendly rivals. When they went into politics they stayed rivals. Tommy became Baltimore's mayor and Democratic national committeeman from Maryland. Pollack, a prosperous insurance broker, became Democratic boss of Baltimore's fourth state legislative district, and proved in election after election that he could swing 25,000 votes for any candidate he named to his faithful followers.

Shipped as a delegate to Chicago, Pollack was sore at the Democratic organization and at Tommy D'Alessandro—so sore that he announced he hadn't decided whether to support Stevenson or Eisenhower. Thrown to Ike, Pollack's 25,000 votes might have meant sure defeat for Stevenson in hard-fought Maryland.

Faced with this situation, Tommy D'Alessandro and others took steps to get Jack Pollack into line. Two of Pollack's lieutenants recently got good political jobs, and Pollack's son-in-law was made assistant city solicitor.

It wasn't quite enough. One night Tommy D'Alessandro strolled into the pine-paneled meeting room of Jack Pollack's Trenton Democratic Club in northwest Baltimore. It was just an ordinary night, and only Pollack and about 40 of his lieutenants and ward captains were present. Pollack apologized for the turnout, said that if only Tommy had just let him know, he would have had 200 there. But Tommy just wanted to talk to the boys on hand—especially Jack Pollack.

Said Mayor D'Alessandro: "What more do you want, Jack? You got your picture in the *Times* magazine"—who would ever think that Jack Pollack would get written up in a national magazine? You're a great man now, Jack.

"I'm Jack's friend," Tommy went on, addressing himself to the meeting, "and Jack is my friend." Chomping on a cigar, Boss Pollack half restrained a smile.

"We need you, Jack," said the mayor. "Stay with us. If you choose to support the whole Democratic ticket, you'll make all your friends happy. If you choose to do otherwise, I hope you count ten." Turning to the boys again, the mayor said, smiling: "I suppose that with all

⁸ To Ike's 40,000 miles and about 125 speeches.

* The mayor means *TIME* (Oct. 6).

this publicity, Jack's price is going up every day. Lately when I walk around City Hall I wonder if this thing hasn't gone too far. I thought we were supposed to have a team. But everywhere I go I see Pollack men. Some days I can't find any of my own appointees around City Hall."

Then Tommy broke off. "Come on, Jack," he concluded, "let's go in the back room here and talk this thing over." As the two disappeared, the boys stood up, chatted a while, drifted on home.

When Jack Pollack announced last week that he was for Adlai Stevenson, at last, few were surprised—least of all the boys who had been at the Trenton Club.

Wind from the North

Alaskan politics seldom seem to bear much relation to the politics of the nation at large. The territory's isolated citizenry cannot vote for President, are entitled to send only a non-voting delegate to Congress, and must put up with governors appointed by the White House. Nevertheless, the Alaskan vote, cast before the rest of the national ballots in a presidential year, has accurately anticipated national political trends over the last 20 years.

Last week Democratic Alaska veered toward the G.O.P. It re-elected, for the fourth time, Democratic Delegate Bob Bartlett, a conscientious and friendly Juneau politico. But Bartlett, who had a 4-to-1 edge last time, won this year by a margin of only 4 to 3 over Republican Bob Reeve, a bluff and hearty Anchorage bush pilot who flew north in his own DC-3 to canvass the "canoe vote." The Democrats lost control of the territorial legislature; the G.O.P., which had won only 5 out of 24 seats in the 1948 election, grabbed 21 out of 24 last week, plus six of the nine seats at stake in the territorial senate.

Just what all this augured—if anything—for Ike or Adlai was hard to say, but Alaska Republicans were fondly certain they had started a snowslide for the G.O.P.

Public Accounting

Last week Dwight Eisenhower gave the voters a statement about his income for the last ten years. Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower's joint ten-year income: \$888,303.99—including \$635,000 for all rights to his book *Crusade in Europe*. The Eisenhowers' ten-year fiscal federal tax: \$217,082.71.

The four national candidates have now made public partial reports of their personal finances. None of the reports is complete.

Senator Nixon did not discuss his own tax returns or those of his wife.

Governor Stevenson did not disclose how much of his income came from the 25% interest he inherited in the Bloomington (Ill.) *Daily Pantograph*.

Senator Sparkman did not make public the tax returns of his wife.

General Eisenhower did not make a breakdown of his income for each of the ten years.

LABOR

A Solemn Day

Barging into Charleston, W.Va. for his first big speech on behalf of Adlai Stevenson, the coal miners' John L. Lewis faced an unexpected and thoroughly embarrassing predicament. From Washington had just come news that the Wage Stabilization Board had cut the \$1.90 daily-wage increase agreed upon by the mine operators and the United Mine Workers' soft coal diggers. WSB's ruling: \$1.50.

It was a most unkind cut; the grey-maned U.M.W. boss apparently guessed it would not happen, especially after he aligned himself solidly with the Democrats. Besides, he might have had in mind



Wide World

STABILIZER PUTNAM

Unsuccessful interference.
the Truman Administration's partiality to the steelworkers earlier this year.

The man who made Lewis guess wrong was WSB Chairman Archibald Cox, a Harvard Law School professor. Explaining his board's action, Cox said: "The real issue before us, in this case, is whether we shall now abandon the fight against inflation . . . Our decision is against such a step . . ." The coal miners, he added, could not justly claim larger wage increases than those granted to steel, rubber, auto and other workers.

Economic Stabilization Administrator Roger Putnam, who had tried vainly to get the WSB to postpone its decision for further study, put the best face on the decision when it came and acclaimed the board's "real courage." Lewis lumbered into a strategy huddle with his top aides, lumbered out again to deliver his pro-Democrat oration as promised ("cast aside and push away . . . the alluring Republican names"), without a mention of the WSB decision.

Lewis' only comment on the decision was to say later: "This is a solemn day." And it was, for this week 300,000 of the

nation's 375,000 soft coal miners walked out in protest against the WSB's decision. Having lost two months' steel production, the nation was now faced with the prospect of another crippling shutdown of defense industry (though the prospect was not immediate; the amount of coal above ground is larger than usual). The coal strike, even more clearly than the steel strike, was the result of unsuccessful Government interference in free collective bargaining.

OPINION

Europe on the Campaign

"You don't really mean you're still for Eisenhower," a young British writer said to a U.S. correspondent last week at a London cocktail party. "My God, seriously, old boy, I must convince you."

The remark summarized the feelings of the Western European press on the U.S. campaign. Last July, the victor over Hitler and the boss of SHAPE was the unquestioned favorite. By last week, if Ike had to run in Europe, he would lose hands down—at least in the press.

This is particularly true in Britain, where Adlai Stevenson has made a tremendous hit. Reports one U.S. correspondent: "The British can't understand how a man who didn't go to Eton could have such facility with words, but they love it." The *Daily Mail's* Don Iddon called Stevenson "dazzling and delightful," adding: "His manner is more British than American, and this could be a handicap [in the U.S.]. Already his harassed enemies are suggesting that Stevenson has an English accent—a most shameful sin." Reported the *Daily Telegraph's* Malcolm Muggeridge: "He derives from the tradition of Henry Adams, and a century ago might well have preferred to transfer himself across the Atlantic to survey the New World from the Old." Said the *Sunday Times*: Stevenson "already has much of the clean-cut loneliness of the great."

The man in the street and in the pub still seems to like Ike and wonder who this chap Stevenson is. But the Laborite *Daily Herald* says: "Ike has become a pitiful pawn." The thoughtful *Economist*, which backed Eisenhower a few months ago, last week worried about Ike's association with Taft, wondered whether "Eisenhower, the politician, is a different man from Eisenhower, the architect of a united victory." But, added the *Economist*, "may the best man win."

Reaction in other capitals is similar. The conservative Paris *Figaro* recently said (in a headline): "Stevenson appeals to the voters' reason; Eisenhower to their emotions." Writes Germany's *Der Spiegel* of Stevenson: "A gentleman." Vienna's Socialist *Arbeiter-Zeitung* summed up Socialist opinion last week when it described Truman's campaign as blowing like a whirlwind of fresh air through the press, television and statistics."

Greatest tribute to both candidates came from the Communist press, which condemned them both as capitalist lackeys.

INTERNATIONAL

WAR IN KOREA

Bloodshed in the Hills

At one grim stage in the struggle for Triangle Hill, American wounded flowing down the south slopes were fired on by Communist mortars and wounded again or killed. Some of the walking wounded were using their rifles for crutches. One grey-haired lieutenant colonel who had gone out on an artillery reconnaissance found himself leading a charge, died in the enemy trenches.

Triangle Hill is just north of Kumhwa, on the east face of the "Iron Triangle" (Kumhwa-Chorwon-Pyongyang). Two miles east of Triangle is Sniper Ridge. Beyond them to the north towers a much higher peak called Papa-san; the three together form a strong Communist bastion on the rugged central front. Last week the 31st Regiment of the U.S. 7th Division attacked Triangle, while South Koreans of the 2nd ROK Division stormed Sniper.

The first day's assault on Triangle went badly, and the 7th's doughfetts were pinned on the steep, sandy slopes. Eventually they drove the Chinese off the top and dug in behind barbed wire and sandbags, hauled up on a hastily built cable railway. Thus protected, their machine-guns mowed down wave after wave of counterattacking Chinese. Their mortar-men put smoke shells on Papa-san to blind the enemy spotters there, and U.N. planes blasted the Chinese assembly points. This week the Reds drove the Americans and ROKs back in a desperate night counterattack; but when day came, the U.N. troops won back most of the lost ground.

Meanwhile, on the Iron Triangle's west face, the brave and weary ROK 9th Division was mopping up on White Horse Hill (TIME, Oct. 20). The South Koreans had found that they could hold the crest if they kept the Chinese off the neighboring knobs; and the enemy was holding by his fingernails only to three knobs, known as the Three Sisters. The Koreans tunneled under the Three Sisters, laid massive charges of TNT, and blew the knobs and most of the Chinese on them to smithereens. After that, White Horse seemed secure.

Fighting flared up last week at other points along the central and western fronts—at Bunker Hill, of bloody memory (TIME, Aug. 25), at places called Finger Ridge and Iron Horse. Correspondents who saw last week's battles reported severe U.N. casualties—especially in U.S. dead and wounded on Triangle Hill.

WESTERN EUROPE

Time to Relax?

Winston Churchill last week told the world that in his opinion "the prospect of war is remote and receding. Atomic warfare is too horrible for either side to contemplate," reasoned Churchill. "The quarrel might continue for an indefinite period,

but after the first month it would be a broken-back war in which no great armies could be moved over long distances. Governments, dependent upon long-distance communications by land, might well find that they had quite soon lost their power to dominate events."

It was not that the Old Warrior believed that the "mortal danger" of Soviet aggression had in any way diminished. Earnestly, he warned "all the nations who would rather die than submit to Communist rule" that "hard sacrifice and constant toil" are still urgently necessary if the free world is to preserve its "right to live." But Churchill's warning was less



Associated Press
FRANCE'S HERIOT

"I say no . . ."

dramatic than his optimistic forecast, and in war-weary Europe, his speech was taken to mean what too many Europeans wanted it to mean: that the time has come to relax.

Relaxation there was—and it was spreading from limb to limb and country to country in Western Europe. The new phrase, Cold Peace (TIME, Oct. 20)—the notion that Europe can trust the Kremlin to live dangerously, but without going to war—is seized upon avidly by Frenchmen seeking new excuses to obstruct German rearmament, by Britons who fear that rearmament is the road to bankruptcy, by Germans anxious to reopen trade between the Ruhr and Russia. French Elder Statesman Edouard Herriot last week thought the time ripe to try to scuttle the European Army (see below). In Britain, Emanuel Shinwell, former Laborite Minister of Defense, cheerfully proposed that Britain's draft period could be safely relaxed from two years to 18 months.

Against this false optimism, the West's military men tried to set the sobering

facts of life, but only managed to sound like anxious schoolmarms trying to restore order after the cry of "School's Out" has sounded. Replying to Winston Churchill's toast at a dinner given in his honor by the Anglo-American Pilgrim Society, NATO Supreme Commander General Matthew B. Ridgway last week said that the massive Red army could still pluck Europe like an overripe plum. The Cold Peace boys assume that because an equilibrium between East & West is planned, it is already here. The fact is, said Ridgway, that NATO's strength in Europe is woefully below "minimum military requirements." Everybody seemed to assume that of course a SHAPE general had to sound like that.

Turning Point?

Though France's old (80) Edouard Herriot is nowadays something of a cipher, he is also something of a symbol. Associated in most minds with the stirring days of Aristide Briand and the invincible Clemenceau, Herriot is 1) President (Speaker) of the French National Assembly, 2) leader of the influential rightist Radical Socialist Party. Last week Herriot the symbol threw a symbolic wrench into the delicate engineering of the European Defense Community.

Standing before a 16-ft. portrait of himself at a Radical Socialist congress in Bordeaux, Herriot attacked the six-nation treaty which would set up a multinational European army against Communist aggression. Said Herriot: "Does this treaty conform to our Constitution? I say no . . . All the provisions of this treaty work to put France in a position of inferiority." Herriot's specific objections: 1) under articles 12 and 13, the Germans and all other nations, could withdraw troops from the joint army on the pretext of putting down domestic disturbances, while if France wanted to withdraw troops to send them to Morocco or Tunisia, she would have to ask permission of the European Command "like a minor"; 2) Article 1: gives Germany the right to have a militia, like the paramilitary formations that were the nucleus of Hitler's army; 3) Britain is not a party to the treaty. Said Herriot: "I say to my American friends that it is impossible for us to accept a document containing so many menaces. It is impossible that our American friends would condemn France to death."

Some Paris newspapers called his speech a turning point in French foreign policy. But support for ratification came from such veteran statesmen as René Pleven and Paul Reynaud, who argued that the plan to bring West German troops into a European army is specifically designed to prevent the rebirth of the Wehrmacht. Premier Antoine Pinay, who needs the support of the Radical Socialists (75 seats) to stay in power, was quoted as saying: "I am for a European army, but

I am opposed to German participation in the general staff. Let them give us soldiers, nothing more." The French Foreign Ministry hurriedly denied that he had said such a tactless thing. In view of Herricot's opposition and Pinay's lukewarm support, ratification by the French Parliament is still possible, but chancier than ever.

UNITED NATIONS

Session Seven

Delegates to the seventh U.N. General Assembly gathered last week in New York and gaped like tourists at their spickily span new headquarters. Never have the technicians of peace been given a better workshop. The 18 acres along Manhattan's East River were a brilliant enclave of cubes and domes encased in glass and white stone, stocked with marvelously efficient gadgets and thick rugs. The Assembly's own \$125 million hall, a low, sweeping building with vast high corridors and uncluttered lobbies, looked serene and orderly. The New York Times' Anne O'Hare McCormick heard more than one onlooker murmur: "Let's hope all of this will not go to waste."

NEW U.N. ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

Elected 1952 President at the U.N. General Assembly last week: Lester Bowles ("Mike") Pearson of Canada, his country's first top homegrown diplomat, and skillful advocate of Canada's growing demand to be heard in its own right.

Early Life: Born at Toronto, April 23, 1897, son of the Rev. Edwin Arthur Pearson, grandson of the Rev. Marmaduke Louis Pearson, Methodists. Educated at University of Toronto (B.A. history) and St. John's College, Oxford (M.A.), later honorary fellow. World War I service in Toronto University Hospital unit where he got nickname "Mike"; lieutenant, Canadian army; flight lieutenant, R.A.F. Married in 1925 to "shy, appealing, collected" (his phrase) Marjory Elspeth Moody of Winnipeg, seminar student when he was assistant professor of history at Toronto; two children: Geoffrey Arthur, 22, Patricia Lilian, 20.

Career: First Secretary Canada's Department of External Affairs at its formation in 1938, thereafter Counselor to the Canadian High Commissioner in London and Canadian Ambassador in Washington. Saw the birth of U.N. at Dumbarton Oaks (1944) and San Francisco (1945). In 1948, after winning a by-election in the rough & tumble riding of Algoma East (19,320 square miles) in north central Ontario, he took full cabinet rank as Secretary of State for External Affairs. Chairman NATO conference at Lisbon this year. Considered a good bet to be Canada's Prime Minister some day.

Hobbies: Baseball, tennis; played ice hockey and lacrosse for Oxford; coached Toronto University in ice hockey and (Rugby) football.

Attitudes: Like most Canadians, he admires and likes both the U.S. and Britain, and is eager to cooperate with both, but insistent on being treated as an equal. "The special responsibility which the U.S. has accepted . . . in the struggle against Russian Communist imperialism," he said last year of Korea, "does not mean an automatic response 'ready, aye, ready' to everything Washington proposes." Two months ago use of Canadian soldiers to help quell rioting prisoners at Koje brought an indignant Pearson outburst.

Personality: Informal and friendly; candid in conversation; works hard, long hours, sleeps easily, except on trains or planes which make him airsick; prefers bow ties. Says an associate: "Mike is a very complicated character. The first thing you find out working with him is that he's not the simple barefoot boy people think him."

No one at the U.N. ever took "Mike" Pearson for a barefoot boy, least of all Russia's Jacob A. Malik, who once said: "I always listen when he speaks."

All week long Secretary of State Dean Acheson had wrestled over what to say to the new Assembly. A tough, frank speech might please the U.S. voters and help the Democratic ticket, a soft one might placate America's nervous allies and please the Assembly. Acheson delayed his speech for a day, rewrote it six times. The result was a firm talk which seemed mild and said little new. Fellow delegates hailed it with words like "moderation and sanity."

As Acheson talked, Russia's Andrei Vishinsky followed the English text closely and three times underscored Acheson's remarks. The underscorings: "The aggressor [in Korea] now counts for victory upon those of faint heart who would grow weary of the struggle . . . We shall fight on as long as is necessary to stop the aggression. We shall stop fighting when an armistice on just terms has been achieved . . . The Communists have so far rejected reasonable terms for an armistice."

Two days later Vishinsky got to his feet and, in a monotone, for 75 minutes accused the U.S. of "bluster, blackmail and pressure" in Korea, retold the "germ warfare" tale, and charged that U.S. "billions" are bent on more & more bloodshed to swell their billions. Midway through,

Acheson removed his earphones for a few minutes, and some delegates began leaving.

After hearing these profitless exchanges, delegates decided that not Korea but colonialism gave most promise of lively fights to come. The 13 anti-colonial Arab-Asian powers, defeated in the last session, got together and succeeded in placing on the agenda a proposal to debate 1) France's rule in Tunisia and Morocco, and 2) South Africa's virulent racism. They won despite protests from France, Britain, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand that such debates constitute "meddling" in internal affairs. The U.S. haplessly reversed its stand of last year, opposed its European allies and joined the anti-colonials. Russia, seeing a fine chance to divide its enemies, was already on the anti-colonials' side.

COMMUNISTS

For Sale: Revolution

A short moment of silence falls upon the Great Hall of the Kremlin. The great Leader rises and directs his steady and measured steps towards the rostrum. All present rise to their feet. The walls of the Kremlin Palace shake with the echo of "Hurrah." All that fills the soul of the Soviet man, all that has been dearest for the Communist is put into this ovation, which expresses a boundless sea of love for their Leader. A minute passes—two, three. The ovation, like an Alpine avalanche, grows greater and greater. It only ends when the desire to hear Stalin becomes uppermost . . .

Thus Radio Moscow last week reported the opening of the last session of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party (TIME, Oct. 13 *et seq.*). Stalin, as expected, was to have the last word.

The Word. Shorn of its doublespeak, the word was cynically frank. Henceforth, said the Leader, the Soviet Union will openly and officially export revolution to capitalist countries. Since 1936, when Stalin declared that the "export of revolution is nonsense,"* the U.S.S.R. and its underlings abroad have publicly maintained the fiction that foreign Communist parties are independent, national organizations, unconnected, except by ideology, with the fountainhead in Moscow. Stalin's speech made little attempt to continue the fiction.

The Soviet Union, said Stalin, owes a debt of gratitude to its "brothers" in other lands; to the "British workers" who organized "Hands Off Russia" campaigns in 1918, to Comrade Thorez of France and Comrade Togliatti of Italy for restating for all to hear that their peoples would never fight against the Red army. In helping the Soviet Union, said Stalin, these leaders had naturally helped themselves, yet now that Communism is a "mighty force," it is the bounden duty of the Soviet Union to help them too.

The Leader was careful not to make any

* In an interview with U.S. Publisher Roy W. Howard.



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warlike promises which might queer the party's official peace offensive. But he made it plain that short of war, the Soviet Union will assist "struggles of liberation," as in Korea, struggles for the "retirement" of "warlike governments" and the overthrow of capitalism, as in Czechoslovakia and China, and the promotion of war between "imperialist" states.

Shock Brigades. At one point the Leader waxed nostalgic. Today, he said, the task of the "shock brigades of liberation" (fifth columnists) is easier by far than it was in the glorious days of 1918 when the true Heroes of the Soviet Union (men like Joseph Stalin) stood alone against the world. "Today . . . from China and Korea to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, new shock brigades have appeared in the forms of popular democratic governments." The Leader set forth a new set of rules:

¶ Since Europe's bourgeoisie have "sold" their nations' pride and liberty for a mess of U.S. dollars (the Marshall Plan), Communists have a glorious opportunity to pose as patriots raising the banner of national independence. In other words, whip up French against Germans, Germans against British, British against Americans. ¶ Infiltrate and corrode West Europe's Socialist parties by enlisting them in anti-rearmament coalitions, i.e., popular fronts.

The chairman declared the 19th Congress closed. Loud applause. All rise. Exclamations of "Glory to Stalin." The delegates with great inspiration sing the Internationale. Another stormy ovation breaks out in honor of the Beloved Leader and Teacher, the Great Stalin.

The 19th Congress had lasted ten days. Some of its decisions might not be known for months, perhaps not for years, but the most obvious tangible result was the expansion and shake-up of the party bureaucracy. Top government bureaucrats for the first time got top party jobs: in effect, party and government were entwined more than ever before. The Congress appointed:

¶ A new 125-man Central Committee (former membership: 71) which included for the first time scores of young provincial Communists, drawn in from the so-called Soviet Republics (e.g., Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan). Chairman of the Committee: Joseph Stalin.

¶ An all-powerful Presidium (25 full members, eleven alternates) to replace the defunct Politburo (TIME, Sept. 1). No. 1 on the list of Presidium members: Joseph Stalin. Chief aides: Molotov, Malenkov, Beria. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky. His Master's Voice at the U.N. (see above), got a pat on the back: he was included as an alternate member of the Presidium (his Menshevik past has previously kept him from higher honors). Politburocrat Andrei Andreev, sometime boss of collective farms, was not on the list.

¶ A ten-man secretariat (kitchen cabinet) with five new members. First secretary: Joseph Stalin.

Matter of Ritual

If it is really possible to govern a country by ritual and yielding, there is no more to be said. But if it is not really possible, of what use is ritual?

—Confucius

China's claim to suzerainty over Mongolia was mostly ritual and yielding. In 1921 Russia's Bolsheviks, taking advantage of China's own Civil War, helped out a local revolution against Chinese rule, and in 1924 Bolshevik Choibalsan set up the Soviet puppet People's Republic of Mongolia (pop. 900,000), an area more than twice the size of Texas, wedged between Soviet Siberia and China.

In those days, even the Bolsheviks ad-

Off to Peking they sent Premier Tsedenbal, where (on orders from the Kremlin) he got the kind of welcome given only to the head of a sovereign state. Tsedenbal signed a ten-year treaty with Red China pledging cultural, economic and educational exchanges. No mention was made of a military alliance, thus underlining the fact that Outer Mongolia's only military connections are with the Soviet Union. At lavish banquets celebrating the pact, Premier Tsedenbal toasted both Mao and Stalin, but for every toast honoring Mao, the "great leader of the Chinese people," there were at least six eulogies of Stalin, hailed as the "Father of the Mongolian Republic . . . who has emancipated us from the imperialist [Chinese] yoke." Sweet are the uses of ritual.



Eastfoto

mitted that China had some rights there. Said No. 1 Chinese Communist Mao Tse-tung to Correspondent Edgar (Red Star Over China) Snow in 1936: "When the people's revolution has been victorious in China, the Outer Mongolian Republic will automatically become a part of the Chinese federation at their own will." But when the Reds finally seized China in 1949, Mao had to eat his own words. On Moscow's orders, Red China renounced all claim to Outer Mongolia.

Old Communist Choibalsan died in the Kremlin hospital last January, but Moscow planned to keep a firm grip on the country he created. When the new Premier, U. Tsedenbal, arrived in Moscow last August, he was received with honors equal to those given Chinese Foreign Minister Chou En-lai. At the airport to shake the Premier's hand was Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky. Tsedenbal and the Russians went into a huddle and called a play calculated to dissolve any lingering impression that Outer Mongolia had traditional attachments to China.

Ivan's Other Wife

Radio listeners in Russia can thrill to the sudsy sentiment of soap opera like anyone else. Last week Radio Moscow fed their dreams with a tender play about a collective farm boy and a girl tractor-driver whom fate had chance to place on the same (moonlit) night shift.

Girl (letting her tractor stand idle for a moment): How wonderful it is to work on such a beautiful night under the full moon and do one's utmost to save petrol.

Boy (suddenly lost in her eyes): The night inspired me to over-fulfill my quota by a higher and still higher percentage.

(In a matter of seconds the two are locked in each other's arms.)

Boy (huskily): I fell in love with your working achievements from the very first moment.

* China's Foreign Minister Chou En-lai, Outer Mongolia's Tsedenbal, China's Premier Mao Tse-tung, and Army Chief Chu Teh.

FOREIGN NEWS

KENYA

S O S

In Kenya Colony's dusty highland capital of Nairobi (pop. 120,000), a quarter-mile-long queue of jumpy white settlers lined up last week to buy rifles and shotguns. White vigilantes patrolled their lush coffee plantations: two battalions of the King's African Rifles, supported by armored cars, deployed for action. The cause of all the commotion was the Mau Mau (rhymes with bow-wow), an African secret society whose savage warriors have pledged themselves in blood to drive the white man out of Africa (*TIME*, Sept. 1).

By last week, Mau Mau terrorists, striking from their bush hideouts, had murdered and mutilated scores, burned the homes of 24 tribesmen who went to work for the whites, maimed hundreds of animals by chopping the hooves of cattle, slashing sheep's noses. Chief Waruhi Wukungwa, M.B.E.,* 62-year-old head of Kenya's most powerful tribe, the 1,000,000-strong Kikuyu, was killed by the Mau Mau seven miles from Nairobi; British Governor Sir Evelyn Baring got a summons to attend a Mau Mau bush court, or be killed without warning. Usually, the Mau Mau give their victims plenty of warning, by nailing the carcass of a beheaded dog to the front door of farmhouses; the society ensures its members' loyalty by forcing initiates to kiss the freshly plucked eye of a sheep.

To combat the Mau Mau (membership: about 100,000), Kenya's Blimpish government introduced eight special bills, curbing newspapers and restricting travel after sundown. To counter Mau Mau mumbo-jumbo, which holds the superstitious Kikuyu in thrall, professional witch doctors (fee: one goat per curse) were hired by the government to visit native villages, exorcise evil spirits.

In London, Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton read to the House of Commons a secret Mau Mau oath: "When the reedbuck horn is blown, if I leave the European farm before killing the European owner, may this oath kill me." Pressed to discuss the causes of Mau Mauism, Lyttelton casually replied: "There are a great many causes. One, which will perhaps strike honorable members as being rather curious, is that many of the tribal dances and other means of 'letting off steam' have been suppressed by the missionaries . . . Other causes, no doubt, are land famine and social problems."

Lyttelton's offhandedness contrasted starkly with the belated burgeoning alarm among Kenya's 30,000 whites, who are outnumbered by 5,000,000 blacks. At week's end, after an SOS from Kenya's governor, the British ordered a battalion of Lancashire Fusiliers airlifted from the Suez Canal zone to Nairobi.

* Member of the Order of the British Empire, awarded last year by George VI.

IRAN

Diplomacy by Blackmail

The familiar deep voice of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh poured out from Radio Teheran one afternoon last week. For 90 minutes the wily old man rambled over the 19 months of Britain-Iranian oil negotiations, then reached his climax: "Iran has done her best, but the British government always obstructed a settlement. They [the British] have thus forced Iran to cut relations with them."

The long-expected rupture of diplomatic relations was here at last. Or was it? London had apparently already accepted it as inevitable. Replying earlier in the week to a note from Mossadegh demanding \$56 million at once as his price for



Cummings—London Daily Express
"Hot! This will infuriate the British!"

resuming stalled negotiations, the British called his demands "unreasonable and unacceptable." Then the British Foreign Office, in that final diplomatic gesture of despair, issued a white paper on Iran, to get its own side on the record. It spoke bluntly of Mossadegh's "inaccurate statements" and "misrepresentations."

The world got set for Mossy's next move: kicking out the British chargé d'affaires. After all, some weeks before, the Iranian Foreign Ministry had borrowed from the British embassy library a book on the complicated protocol of severing diplomatic relations, and still had not returned the book. Soon it became clear that Mossadegh was stalling. He did not really want to break off diplomatic relations; he just hoped that the West (meaning the U.S.), shocked by his radio statement, would break down and come through with a good offer. It was the old Mossadegh game again: diplomacy by threat of suicide.

The U.S. State Department was indeed trying to find some way to extricate the old man. It had drawn up plans to set up a U.S.-dominated international oil company to purchase and market Iran's oil. The new company would advance Teheran about \$100 million and accept repayment in Iranian oil. Once oil began to flow, the British-owned Anglo-Iranian would be

paid for its expropriated properties with \$300 million worth of Iranian oil. At this late date, there was little chance that either Iran or Britain would be interested.

From the U.S. official closest to the Iranian oil crisis for the longest time, Henry Grady, U.S. ambassador to Teheran for 14 months, came an undiplomatically candid comment on the diplomatic break. "Had Britain and the U.S. backed [General Ali] Razmara, the former Iranian Prime Minister who was a friend of the West and who was fighting the nationalization movement, this present situation would not have developed," Grady said in San Francisco. "Nor would Razmara have been assassinated."

"During my tenure I made at least half a dozen recommendations, all of which were either ignored or flatly turned down by our Government, under British influence and insistence. I think this tragedy can be laid at the feet of Mr. Acheson."

GREAT BRITAIN

FEPC (Felene Branch)

"The worst case of wage discrimination in the British public service," said the *Manchester Guardian*. "Certain post-office workers in London are receiving weekly wages 50% greater than workers doing exactly the same job in Manchester and the North. What is perhaps even worse is the fact that there has been no wage increase for either group since September 1873." The workers whose state so roused the *Guardian* were cats employed to keep mice from mutilating Her Majesty's mail.

The first post-office cats were hired in 1868 when London Postmaster Frederick Roger Jackson, worried over "very serious destruction and mutilation of paid money orders," became "emboldened" to suggest that three cats be acquired to deal with mice in my department." The postmaster general reluctantly agreed to lay on the new civil servants at an allowance of one shilling weekly for all three but only on condition that "if mice be not reduced in number at the termination of six months, a portion of this allowance may be stopped."

As time went on, the new hands became so proficient that one of them alone sometimes caught as many as twelve mice in a single evening. A few days before their probation period expired, their pleased employer asked his superior to give them a sixpence raise. The raise was granted—again reluctantly—and, with proper working conditions thus assured, cats became standard personnel in most British post offices. Four years later, Jackson's cats put in for another raise—one shilling per cat—and got it, bringing their salary to one shilling sixpence per cat per week, provided "the cat be employed in London." But "this," said the postmaster general sternly, "is positively the last increase."

And so it was. For nearly three-quarters of a century, the London cats have had to make do on their 1873 scale; the cats in Manchester have struggled along on a mere one shilling. The only other British workers so discriminated against, reported the *Guardian*, are Britain's £5,000-a-year high court judges, who likewise have had no raises since 1873.

Keep Calm

Britain's Parliament reopened last week to the din of Laborites quarreling among themselves. The wounds Labor had inflicted on itself at the party conference in Morecambe two weeks earlier were still suppurating. The Attleeites now ceased to hope that they could cure galloping Bevanitis without drastic surgery. At a meeting in Stalybridge, former Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell openly accused the Bevanite faction of playing ball with Communists. "I was told by some observers," he said, "that about one-sixth of the constituency party delegates [at Morecambe] appear to be Communists or Communist-inspired . . . It is now quite clear . . . from what we saw at Morecambe that we were wrong to let all this go without reply."

The words were a rallying cry to all the Attleeites. At a meeting of parliamentary front benchers Attlee himself cast aside the cloak of neutrality he has tried up to now to wear as party leader. In tart, hot temper, he outlined an ultimatum to the Bevanites—disband the party-within-a-party and stop calling names in public. Nye Bevan, his eyes round with affected innocence, faced the challenge with the wounded mien of a child accused of palming the queen in a game of Old Maid. With hands spread wide, he offered to throw his group meetings open to all and let "those who suspect us come and hear for themselves."



HUGH GAITSKELL
Call a surgeon.

At this point, 100 more or less neutral Laborites in Parliament, fearful of the effects of surgery, formed themselves into a "Keep Calm Group" to consider further first-aid measures. Across the aisle, Tories looked on with ill-concealed satisfaction.

FRANCE

Heroic Stomach

"The art of eating," says the ample Frenchman who is known to all Gallic gourmets as Prince Curnonsky, "has nothing to do with the need for nourishment." The propagation of this great truth has brought the 220-lb. prince not only his title and his brave paunch but an endless succession of free meals. His only regret is that he realized it so late. Born plain Maurice-Edmond Sailland, he ate well, as most people do in his native Loire valley, up to the age of 15, but only for the sake of sustenance. Then his wealthy family hired an illiterate peasant girl named Marie Chevalier as their cook. A native genius, Marie could whip up sauces creamy as clouds and subtle as sunsets; she could pluck a plum tart from the oven at the split second of proper crispness or mash a *marron* to the delicacy of morning dew. "She civilized me," sighs Curnonsky, repeating an old quip: "She turned my needs into pleasures."

Why Not? The prince has never given up his pursuit of those pleasures. As a dapper, rakish *fin de siècle* student at the Sorbonne, he got the nickname *Cur Non* (*Why Not?*) because of his debonair pursuit of food and fun. (He added the "sky" a few years later when the Czar's fine fleet came to visit France.) In 1921, already famed as a gourmet, he began to write his masterpiece, *France Gastronomique*, in 28 volumes. "When you're searching for good places to eat in provincial towns," wrote Curnonsky, "see the doctors, the cabdrivers and the priests. They're the ones who know how to eat." Five years later, when *Paris Midi* asked France's innkeepers, chefs and gourmets to pick a likely candidate for the title Prince of Gastronomes, their choice was immediate—Curnonsky, of course.

You Don't Feel It. Since then the Prince has been heaped with culinary honors. His appearance for dinner at any restaurant is royalty's warrant. Living alone with only a hot plate to cook on, he arises at three each afternoon and breakfasts simply on a boiled egg and warm milk. The business of his day starts at suppertime, when carefully chosen friends knock on the door of his cluttered apartment and escort him to dinner. Last week the Prince reached his 80th birthday, and all France rallied to wish him *bou appétit*. Some hundred of the nation's most famed restaurateurs and gourmets gathered to share with the master a simple dinner of chicken bouillon, lobster jellied 'n champagne, spitted ham and truffles. So varieties of choice cheeses, *bombe glaciée* and cake, all washed down with simple white Muscadet and 1947 Pudigny-Montrachet. "Simple French cooking



Intercontinentale

PRINCE CURNONSKY
See the doctors.

is always the best," says Curnonsky. "When you've eaten a perfect meal, you know it, you don't feel it."

Feeling no pang at the end of his snack, the Prince was given his birthday award—80 copper plaques reserving a permanent place for him in each of Paris' top restaurants. It was little enough, as one admiring gourmet said, for one who has dedicated "a heroic stomach to the service of the French cuisine."

ITALY

The List

The people of Orgosolo, like those in many another village of Sardinia, live with banditry as they live with poverty—helplessly, fearfully and always. Orgosolo's bandits often slip into town from their hiding places in the mountains to spend a night with their wives and children, but the villagers who recognize them stay mum, for the bandit code called *omerità* exacts a heavy penalty from the informer, whether bandit or honest man.

Whitewash & Tar. For years the most feared bandit in all Orgosolo has been a dark-eyed ruffian named Gian Battista Liandru, who turned outlaw some 32 years ago when he became bored with sheepherding at the age of 17. In time Liandru's forays became as legendary in the Sardinian hills as those of Jesse James in Missouri. Local law officers credited him and his band with more crimes than they could ever have found time to commit, but they could never find him to press the charges. Then, three years ago, Liandru's luck seemed to turn. Time after time the *carabinieri* barely missed catching him. How that could be, nobody was saying, but one Sunday morning in 1949, the parishioners of Orgosolo got a strong hint. On the whitewashed wall of the little Church of Santa Croce was a list of 36 names crudely lettered in tar and labeled: "These are the spies of Orgosolo." The names were those of Orgosolo villagers

from all walks of life. They even included that of Liandru's own wife, Maddalena, who married him at the little church in 1947, after living with him for nine years.

The parish priest slapped whitewash on the fearful roster, and the villagers clamped their jaws shut and tried to forget it. But five months later, the man named first on the list was shot to death in the woods. A shepherd and a woman followed him to their graves soon afterward. Then, in July 1950, the police caught up with Outlaw Liandru and clapped him into jail.

Fairy Tales & a Bullet. But the code of *omertà* is not repealed with a bandit's capture. The Liandru band still lurked in the mountains, and the list still stood, hidden by whitewash, on the church wall. Maddalena Liandru herself was shot down on her way to visit her husband in jail soon after his capture. Her sister's lover, Salvatore Patteri, whose sudden affluence may or may not have come from a 2,000-cooc-like reward paid for Liandru, was killed a short time later as he staggered home from a drunken spending spree. Six more listed victims followed Salvatore: all were shot through the head.

The village secretary, also on the list, railed at the Italian mainland press for its sensational scare stories on the Orgosolo killings. "It's high time to stop telling fairy tales. People shoot and kill in Milan too," he scolded. A bullet through the head put a stop to his complaints.

Last week the villagers of Orgosolo trooped once again to the local churchyard to sob the age-old Sardinian funeral lament of one Antonio Francesco Manca, 48, a goatherd by trade and the father of four children. By ancient tradition, his death notice was posted in the village streets, "killed by an unknown hand and unexpectedly taken from his dear ones . . ." Why? Nobody knew, except that Antonio was No. 13 on the list.

SPAIN

Out of Mothballs

Weakest leg of the three-legged stool (army, church & Falange) which supports General Franco in power is the Falange. Thirteen years of political stock-jobbery have riddled the Falange like a colander. Recently, seeking American aid, Franco has played down the role of the party that was once his pride & joy. But last week, his quest for money, military aid and international friendship beginning to seem fruitless, Franco decided to build up the Falange again.

The idea was first put forward by mustachioed Pascual Marín, fanatical young (35) Falange boss of Segovia: take the blue shirts out of mothballs and stage a rally of the old guard. Labor Minister José Antonio Girón, leader of the Falange extremists, was all for it, but there was opposition from 1) Falange moderates, happy in their cushy government jobs; 2) the monarchists, who fear that a reawakening of Falangist activity may mean the end of Pretender Don Juan's

chances of getting the throne; 3) the army, one of whose spokesmen said: "We prefer commemorating wars in which the beaten enemy was a foreign invader, not misled countrymen"; 4) the church, expressing itself through a Catholic Action leader: "Civil war is sometimes a necessity, but always hideous. The wound must be healed and forgotten, if we don't wish to perpetuate the source of man's evil: hatred."

But Franco had the last word: "The existence of the Falange is a necessity for the very life of Spain," he said. Echoed the official Falange daily, *Arriba*: "The Falange saved Spain from the sin of Liberalism. We have won a supreme right



José Antonio Girón

FALANGIST GIRÓN
Fighting is easy . . .

which cannot be canceled, no matter how strong the wind blows."

At week's end the Falangists gathered in the throne room of Segovia's Alcázar: a mere 300 Blue Shirts, a few army officers—some wearing the German Iron Cross—and three former army chaplains. Presiding was General Moscardó, defender of Toledo's Alcázar. At night the Falangists paraded Segovia's floodlighted streets, singing songs and shouting Falange slogans.

But the big show was on Sunday, when 30,000 Falangists from all over Spain converged at Lion's Heights (35 miles northwest of Madrid), the Guadarrama pass dividing New and Old Castile. They cheered "Viva Girón!" when the swarthy Labor Minister cried: "For us, fighting is easy; we love war, we yearn for the feel of a gun in our hands!" The applause to his hour-long speech showed him as the only individual in Spain outside of Franco with personality and popularity of his

own. As for Franco himself, his faint voice and prepared script were anti-climactic, as he declared: "If war comes, it will not resemble others. Communism cannot be fought by the inoperative liberal doctrines of the old nations. It is necessary to fight them with new ideologies." A forest of arms stretching up in the old Fascist salute showed what ideology Franco was referring to.

INDIA Passport to Confusion

It all started when India and Pakistan, hostile ever since their split five years ago, decided that passports would be necessary for travel between the two countries. The rumor spread that the frontier would be permanently closed, leaving minorities on each side at the mercy of old enemies.

As the passport deadline approached last week, a panic-stricken exodus began. About 6,000 Moslems in India fled eastward into East Pakistan. Out of East Pakistan tramped 70,000 Hindus. They came on foot along dusty roads, carrying young and aged, with household goods loaded in bullock carts or in large bundles balanced on their heads. They crammed into train compartments or perched precariously on undercarriage beams. Thousands fled by steamer to Calcutta or jammed into buses. They clogged the roads and small wayside stations and sprawled out over adjoining fields. Most of them had no food, and the countryside was soon stripped bare of everything edible. They had no idea where to go. Many Hindu and Moslem alike, complained of rough police treatment. Border guards, empowered to enforce the new passport regulations, were helpless.

In West Pakistan only a handful of Hindus have remained since partition, but in East Pakistan 28.5% of the inhabitants are Hindus. Since 1950, when fanatical Moslem mobs ran amok killing Hindus and destroying their property, the Hindu minority in East Pakistan has lived in fear. After the 1950 riots, India and Pakistan agreed to protect each other's minority groups and to permit unlimited free travel between East Bengal (East Pakistan) and West Bengal (India). Under cover of this agreement, trade (and smuggling) between the two countries flourished to such an extent that some Hindus unwisely began to speak of a reunited Bengal. That was when Pakistan decided to restrict free travel; India thereupon decided to meet ban with ban.

At week's end the governments of India and Pakistan took an appalled look at the chaos they had created out of red tape. Prime Minister Nehru flew to the scene to see for himself. Then the Indian and Pakistani governments got together, decided to relax the new passport regulations for 15 days. It was a breathing space. No one was optimistic enough to think that so short a time the masses of India and Pakistan could be made to understand the meaning of that mystery of modern travel, a passport visa.

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PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

At the world première in London of Charlie Chaplin's *Limeight* (see CINEMA), one cinematographer drew almost as much attention as the picture. Seated in the royal box amid frothy net, rich upholstery and white-tied escorts was **Princess Margaret**, dressed in a fetchingly low-cut crinoline gown and seemingly unaware of raised eyebrows and buzzing tongues.

Black limousines whisked French President **Vincent Auriol** and his glittering guests from Paris out to the 1,500-acre estate around the presidential chateau at Rambouillet. The party took their places at the butts, waited while beaters waving red & white flags drove 9,000 pheasants into the morning air. Then the firing started. After four sweeps, the shooting party moved on to an artificial lake where white-jacketed gamekeepers dragged roped bells across the water, sending about 100 wild ducks aloft. The guns went off again. Some of the high scorers of the day: **Prince Bernhard** of the Netherlands (132 birds), the **Duke of Edinburgh** (103), President Auriol (61). Following the morning's activity, lunch was served to the guests, including **Queen Juliana**, U.S. Ambassador **James Dunn**, SHAPE's **Matthew B. Ridgway**, France's Premier **Antoine Pinay**. In the early afternoon gamekeepers returned to the morning's shooting grounds with bags of grain for the pheasants that had survived.

In the New York State Supreme Court, Artist Willy Pogany filed a \$1,000,000 libel suit against Author **Whittaker Chambers** and Random House, Inc., publishers of Chambers' bestselling *Witness*. The charge: Chambers falsely and maliciously described Willy in the book as the brother of Hungary's Communist Big Shot Joseph Pogany. Willy claimed that he is not related to Joseph, never knew him, never had any dealings with him.

Cinemactress **Bette Davis**, heading for Broadway in her first musical comedy (*Two's Company*), fainted during a solo on an opening-night tryout in Detroit. Carried from the stage, she returned in a few minutes to resume her part, ad-libbed to an applauding audience: "You can't say I didn't fall for you."

No sooner had he published the first volume—*Men at Arms*—of a trilogy (see Books) than Novelist **Evelyn Waugh** unwittingly gave his fans a hint of the subject matter of Vol. II. A personal advertisement in the London *Times* announced "Evelyn Waugh seeks detailed information P.O.W. routine from then junior officer taken prisoner unwounded France, 1940; hospitality, expenses and £50 (\$140) offered to applicant willing to spend two days in near future under interrogation . . ."



DIPLOMAT KENNAN & FAMILY
Reunion by request.

Girl Who Lost Everything, with Lloyds of London for \$56,000 (covering most everything except "loss through vermin"), tossed the book to his secretary for typing. took off on a fishing trip.

After spending two months in a San Francisco hospital, **Mme. Chiang Kai-shek** arrived in New York City to take further treatment for a skin ailment and to visit with her sister, Mme. H. H. Kung, on Long Island.

At Wahn airport near Cologne, U.S. Ambassador **George F. Kennan**, now recalled from his duties in Russia by request of his Soviet hosts (TIME, Oct. 13), cheerfully greeted his wife and two youngest children, Wendy, 5 months, and Christopher, 2, as they arrived by plane from Moscow. From the airport, the Kennans went on to Bonn, where the ambassador began preparing a report to Washington.

A London publisher announced a new book for its next spring list: *Satan in the Suburbs*, five short stories by Philosopher **Bertrand Russell**, 80, the first Russell fiction published under his own name. (One of the stories, *The Corsican Ordeal of Miss X*, was published anonymously in *Go* magazine earlier this year.)



PRINCESS MARGARET
Raised eyebrows.

THE PRESS

The Letter

In India, the father of yellow journalism is Russy K. Karanji, 39, founder of Bombay's wildly sensational English-language weekly *Blitz*. Publisher Karanji made enough from *Blitz* to start the weekly *Atom*, which he recently sold to raise capital for a daily newspaper he is planning. He has a simple explanation for his quick success. "A newspaper," says he, "should print what its readers want to read. Some newspaper editors claim they have certain principles. I call them inhibitions. I do not have any." Untrammeled by principles, Publisher Karanji has boosted *Blitz*'s circulation to 50,000, made it the biggest weekly in English in India. *Blitz* is openly pro-Communist, in every

about this sort of thing." Police charged that Karanji forged the letter on U.S. Embassy stationery and pasted on a Bowles signature clipped from another letter. The purpose of the forgery apparently was to take the steam out of Ambassador Bowles's effective speeches against Communism. Newsmen guessed that Karanji saw to it that the letter fell into *Current* Editor Karaka's hands—at a price of \$20. Karanji knew that *Current* would grab it, since Karaka was still smarting over an exclusive interview Bowles had injudiciously given the pro-Communist *Blitz* in July.

Karanji published the letter in *Current* even though, said police, he knew it was a forgery. Alongside he ran a savage attack on Ambassador Bowles for his "friendliness" toward Communists and Red sympathizers like Karanji. When Bowles pointed out the letter was a fake, *Blitz* Editor Karanji also blandly denounced it in his paper as "obviously a forgery." At week's end, both Karanji and Karaka were out on bail, awaiting trial. Maximum penalty: three years in prison.

Flying-Saucer Men

Of all the flying-saucer stories that have landed in U.S. newspapers, the most fantastic was told by a Denver oilman named Silas M. Newton. Two years ago, he solemnly told a University of Denver science class that at least three saucers, carrying crews of tiny (30-inch) men, had landed in the U.S., that the Air Force had captured the crews and was hushing up the big story. Later, to support his tale, he cited "evidence" given by a mysterious scientist whom he called "Dr. Gee." The story told by Newton, a friend of *Variety* Columnist Frank Scully, got Scully started on his bestseller *Behind the Flying Saucers* (*TIME*, Sept. 25, 1950) which devoted a great deal of space to Newton's and Dr. Gee's "evidence."

Last week, after a ten-day investigation, the *Denver Post* not only exposed Newton and his sidekick as phony experts; it also dug up enough evidence to arrest Newton and a man the paper said was his Dr. Gee, Leo Ge Bauer, operator of a small electrical manufacturing shop in Phoenix, Ariz. The charge: Newton and Ge Bauer had fleeced a wealthy rancher out of \$34,000 with another "scientific" discovery, a machine that could locate oil or water underground.

Pot & Pan. The *Post* exposé was the work of John P. Cahn, a 33-year-old San Francisco free-lance writer who first tried to debunk Newton and Dr. Gee for the *San Francisco Chronicle*. He became suspicious when he got his hands on the rare, "unmeltable" metal which they claimed came from one of the flying saucers. It turned out to be nothing but pot & pan aluminum. Cahn could not get the complete proof against the men that the *Chronicle* wanted. But *True Magazine*, which once stated that flying-saucers "are real," last month ran a Cahn article

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HAR BANS CHADHO
PUBLISHER KARANJIA
For principles, inhibitions.

issue has wild stories of murder, rape and crime, and lying tales about Americans. One article quoted a nonexistent American wire service called "USI" as saying that President Truman was insane and locked in the White House; "dispatches" from Korea picture American generals staging wild orgies featuring parades of nude women prisoners.

Blitz's bitter rival *Current* (circ. 9,000) is like *Blitz* in every way except that it is anti-Communist. Last week Karanji's brand of journalism landed him and his rival, *Current* Publisher D. (for Dosso) F. Karaka in jail. The charge: forging and publishing a letter that was supposed to have been sent by U.S. Ambassador to India Chester Bowles.

The letter was addressed to *Blitz* Editor Karanji and carried Bowles's signature. Said the letter: "[I] would be most eager to meet you and your Communist friends [at a] quiet evening party . . . Only please do not make much noise

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Before use:
Denicotea crystal filter
is pure white

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DE-NICOTEA
FILTER HOLDER

questioning Newton's and Dr. Gee's credentials as experts.

Reporter Cahn was still not satisfied. He persuaded the Denver Post to hire him to investigate further. Cahn came across Herman Flader, a Denver grain man and industrialist who said he had dealings with Newton and Ge Bauer in 1949. For \$34,000, said Flader, they sold him an interest in three "Doodlebugs," radio-size machines covered with dials and bulbs that lit up when a Doodlebug detected a well.

Plutonium & Batteries. When Flader took delivery of the Doodlebugs, he got a warning never to open the case. Its plutonium-tipped antennas and delicate electronic mechanism might cause an explosion. Guided by the machine's lights, Flader sank \$166,000 in oil land leases, but found no oil.

Reporter Cahn took the results of his



Lillian Fagnani—Cal-Picture
REPORTER CAHN
For oil, a Doodlebug.

investigation to the police and FBI. Ge Bauer and Newton were quickly picked up and released on bail to await trial for fraud. When police examined a Doodlebug, they found no plutonium, no delicate electronic mechanism. The Doodlebug was just a piece of a war-surplus radio equipment that could be bought for \$3.50. There had been one slight change; flashlight batteries had been installed to light up the bulbs when the knobs were turned.

"No Time for Sentiment"

In his 41 years with the Associated Press, Charles Willis Dunkley has probably covered more sporting events and been read by more newspaper readers than any other U.S. sportswriter. He has scored some notable beats, and between times turned out stories that have become part of the folklore of the sports world. One day in 1920, Charlie Dunkley got a call to drop around and see Ban Johnson, president of the American League. Dunk-



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ley was one of the few reporters Johnson tolerated, and for the A.P.'s man he had the biggest sports story in years. Dunkley left Johnson with the story of how the Chicago White Sox had sold out to gamblers and thrown the World Series to the Cincinnati Reds. In his heat, Dunkley dubbed the team the Black Sox, and the name stuck. A few days later he also reported the memorable remark of a boy so stunned by the news that he ran up to the Black Sox's "Shoeless Joe" Jackson, crying: "Say it ain't so, Joe."

Charlie Dunkley was the first to dub Red Grange the Galloping Ghost. And when Fighter King Levinsky was knocked out by Jack Dempsey, Dunkley was on hand to report Levinsky's famed explanation. "I was in a transom."

In 1940 Dunkley got an example of how many people read his copy, which ran in many U.S. papers with no byline. Day



ARTHUR SCHAFFER

REPORTER DUNKLEY
"Say it ain't so, Joe."

after the World Series ended, Baseball Commissioner Landis called in Dunkley and showed him a desk piled high with wires and letters. Because Dunkley had correctly predicted that the Series would go seven games, readers were complaining that the Series must have been fixed. Reporter Dunkley, who quit school at 14 to cub on the Kalamazoo Gazette, joined the Chicago bureau of the A.P. in 1911—soon moved into a hotel room only one block away so he could be near his work. He has lived there ever since.

Last week in his Chicago hotel, Charlie Dunkley, ruddy-cheeked and hale sat down to dinner with 300 sportswriters and friends to celebrate his mandatory retirement from the A.P. at 65. While speaker after speaker told stories about him, Dunkley sat glumly in his place. When the time came for his speech, he rose, said quietly: "Let's get drunk and beat up on each other. This is no time for sentiment." Then he sat down to follow his own advice.

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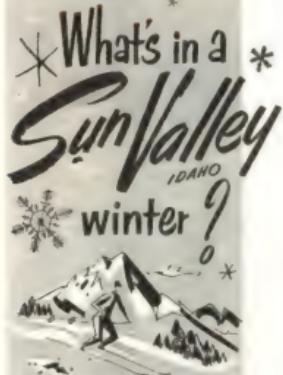
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Univac & Monrobot

The radio & TV networks hope to end the suspense as quickly as possible on election night. In order to detect instantly any significant trends in the voting, CBS has arranged to use Univac, an all-electronic automatic computer known familiarly as the "Giant Brain." Because it is too big (25,000 lbs.) to be moved to Manhattan, CBS will train a TV camera on the machine at Remington Rand's offices in Philadelphia. This week, and for the rest of the month, a staff of researchers is feeding 1944 and 1948 election results of each state into the Giant Brain. With all this material digested and memorized, the machine will be able on election night to respond every hour with a comparative analysis of the total popular and electoral votes for each candidate.

NBC has its own smaller electronic brain. Called Monrobot, it will also recall the past and help predict the outcome of the current election at the earliest possible hour. Says ABC's News Director John Madigan, professing a disdain for such electronic gimmicks: "We'll report our results through Elmer Davis, John Daly, Walter Winchell, Drew Pearson—and about 20 other human brains."

Kid Stuff

Moderator Ted Granik, who originated *American Forum of the Air*, had a suspicion that high-school students would be no more confused about the issues in an election year than their parents. About a year ago he launched the teen-age program called *Youth Wants to Know* (Sun., 1 p.m., NBC). What neither Granik nor the TV audience expected was the sharp-

ness, tenacity and hard-boiled skepticism shown by the articulate and argumentative youngsters.

Next Question. *Youth Wants to Know* most often originates in Washington. Its panel is picked by the faculties in local high schools. Usually the youngsters are bright and prepared to back their questions with facts supplied by their own research, or based on material and voting records forwarded to them by the American Legion, which handles relations with the schools for the program.

Senator Joseph McCarthy has proved venturesome enough to appear twice on the show. Once, in Chicago, Student Ruth Copel wanted to know the sources for his evidence in accusing Government employees of Communism. Said McCarthy: "You can't have them." Ruth persisted: "Don't you feel that as long as it is affecting the public, the public ought to know just where you get your information?" McCarthy didn't. Another student got up to ask whether McCarthy had ever used wire-tapping. McCarthy: "Thank you. Next question." The next question? Wasn't he going to answer the first question? McCarthy: "No, I cannot answer."

How Much & Why? Windy and inconclusive answers by the elders get summary treatment. Publicist Carl Byoir was interrupted in mid-speech by a student who said politely: "I want to say to Mr. Byoir that we have a lot of questions to ask, and to stop the filibustering." Often the questions are as explosive as they are unexpected. A young New Yorker asked Democrat James Farley how much he contributed to the Democratic National Committee. Startled, Farley asked: "Me?" "Yes, sir." Farley blinked and



JIM FARLEY & QUESTIONERS
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replied: "Too much for my own good." Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's well-known poise was ruffled by persistent questions as to why she had contributed to such Communist fronts as the Youth Congress. After one session on *Youth Wants to Know*, Industrialist Charles Wilson asked suspiciously if the questioners were really high-school students.

Teacher Roderick Cox of Washington's Sidwell Friends School, who has often been "distressed" by the inept questioning he has heard on adult forum shows, says flatly that "the thinking student asks far better questions than the average adult." In fact, he has found that teen-age information sometimes outpaces his own. Cox walked into class one morning last week to discover that his students had drawn up complete lists of possible Cabinet members for both Stevenson and Eisenhower. What disturbed him most, says Cox, was that "some of the names they had listed, I didn't even recognize."

Next Week, a Cadillac?

"I've just broken out of oblivion," says Red Buttons breathlessly. "I haven't slept five nights in a row. I'm walking on air." Comedian Buttons, 33, has been playing around Manhattan for the past 17 years, mostly in burlesque and quick-folding musical comedies and nightclubs ("I wasn't any Danny Thomas, but I was doing all right"). Last week his *Red Buttons Show* (Tues. 8:30 p.m., CBS-TV) went on the air with little advance buildup, no sponsor and few prospects of one.

He opened with a strictly autobiographical monologue: "I grew up in the lower East Side. It was a pretty tough block. You either grew up to be a judge or you went to the chair." His family, he said, was poor: "To give you an idea, when we got a phone call at the corner candy store, we had to run upstairs to answer it." He did a couple of comedy skits and wound up with an emotional "Thank you, everybody, for everything." The CBS switchboard operators, with some amazement, reported one of the biggest responses to a single show they had ever had. The critics were kindly. Several prospective sponsors began pricing the show. Buttons, of course, was ecstatic.

The small (5 ft. 6 1/2 in.), earnest funnyman was born Aaron Chwatt, the son of an immigrant bat blocker. He got the name "Red Buttons" because of his flaming hair — now prematurely grey — and a bellhop uniform he wore on his first comedy job while he was still attending a Bronx high school. Before the surprising success of his new show, Buttons had made some eight or nine guest appearances on TV without causing any particular excitement ("My first spot was on the Milton Berle show four years ago. And now — think of it — I'm playing in competition to Berle").

"When you ask me what kind of comedy I do," Buttons says, "I can't pinpoint it. I'm a little guy, and that's what I play all the time — a little guy and his troubles." He thinks of himself as a reporter: "Every comedian is one. You go



RED BUTTONS
Little guys have troubles.

somewhere, and look around you and say to yourself, 'Wouldn't it be funny if such & such happened?'" Success is happening so fast that Buttons still drives a Pontiac ("Next week, a Cadillac, maybe"). As for the future: "I'm going to be perfectly honest with you. I'm not thinking any further ahead than next Tuesday night at 8:30."

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, Oct. 24. Times are E.S.T., subject to change.

RADIO

Best Plays (Fri. 9 p.m., NBC). Faye Emerson in *Biography*.

United Nations Day (Fri. 9:30 p.m., CBS). Speeches by Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson.

New York Philharmonic (Sun. 2:30 p.m., CBS). Beethoven's *Violin Concerto in D*. Guest violinist: Zino Francescatti.

Hollywood Star Playhouse (Sun. 5 p.m., NBC). Dana Andrews in *QuickSand*.

Dean Martin & Jerry Lewis Show (Tues. 9 p.m., NBC).

Bing Crosby Show (Thurs. 9:30 p.m., CBS). Guest: Connee Boswell.

TELEVISION

Football (Sat. 2:15 p.m., NBC). Illinois v. Purdue.

Seminar (Sat. 6:30 p.m., ABC). Classroom discussion of St. Augustine's *City of God* and Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion*.

U.S.A. Canteen (Sat. 9:30 p.m., CBS). A new show, starring Jane Froman.

Victory at Sea (Sun. 3 p.m., NBC). A new series about World War II, featuring film captured from the Nazis.

Comedy Hour (Sun. 8 p.m., NBC). Starring Donald O'Connor, with Broderick Crawford, Lisa Kirk.

Studio One (Mon. 10 p.m., CBS). Dennis King in *The Love Letter*.

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A. V. Miller

A. V. Miller, Treasurer
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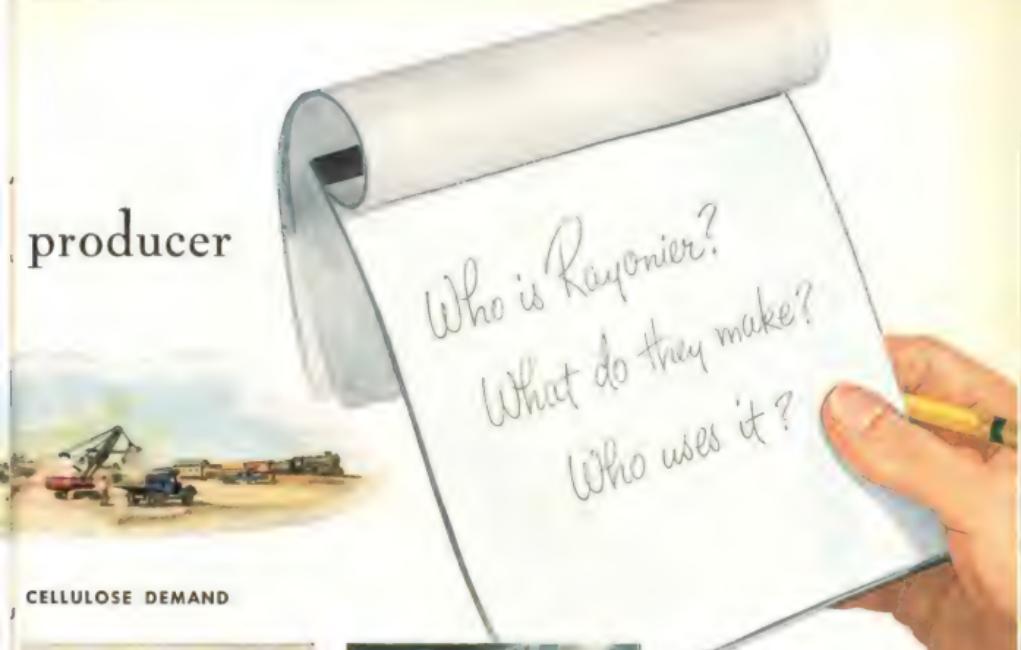
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MEDICINE

The Michigan Heart

Surgeons and medical inventors who have been trying to perfect a mechanical substitute for the human heart, to be used while delicate surgery is performed on the heart itself, got a fillip of encouragement last week. Three doctors at Detroit's Harper Hospital reported in the A.M.A. *Journal* that they had used a mechanical substitute for the left side of a patient's heart and kept his circulation going this way for 50 minutes. The patient made a good recovery. If, as the three doctors believed, they had diverted the patient's entire blood flow, it was the first such case in medical history.*

Though several teams of mechanically minded surgeons have been working for years on substitute hearts, it was a group of newcomers in this kind of work who reported the latest advance. Dr. Forest Dewey Dodrill, 50, specialized in chest surgery until two years ago, when he threw himself into the heart-machine project. General Motors research engineers helped him perfect the pump. After experiments on dogs, the surgeons were ready for a human patient.

Six Rubber Pistons. In July, they found their volunteer: a man of 41 whose mitral valve (between the upper and lower quarters of the heart's left side) was not working right because of rheumatic-fever scars. His chest was opened. Through a vein leading from a lung, a tube was slipped into the upper left side of the heart. This drew blood out of the heart to the six-cylinder pump, where fingerlike rubber pistons boosted it on its way. From the pump another tube led the pulsing blood back to the patient's aorta, where it would normally be leaving the heart.

It happened that the patient's heart was so enlarged that Dr. Dodrill could not expose the mitral valve as he had hoped to do. He had to work "blind," with his finger in the heart, manipulating the valve flaps—a standard operation for this condition, performed regularly without a pump. The patient got along fine, and his valve now works better.

Did He or Didn't He? Dr. Dodrill and his colleagues believe that they got all the patient's blood out of the upper left side of his heart (their flowmeter indicated almost five quarts a minute passing through the pump). Other researchers doubt that it is possible to remove all the blood in this way. And, they argue, Dr. Dodrill has no proof that he was shunting it all aside and producing a "dry field" for operation, because he did not open the lower part of the heart.

The real answer to successful, all-out heart surgery is likely to be a device which will take over the work of both sides

* Other surgeons have tried similar techniques on patients who had no chance of surviving without the operation, and little chance even if it was successfully completed. None has lived. Some have survived after part of their blood flow was shunted through a pump.

of the heart and the lungs as well. The "Michigan heart," as Harper officials call Dr. Dodrill's machine, is built like a V-12 engine: the second bank of six cylinders can do the work of the heart's right side. There is also an oxygenator to pinch-hit for the lungs. The whole machine has been tested on dogs, but there must be a lot more testing done before it satisfies surgeons generally as a safe substitute for the human body's most vital organs.

Supermen Under Fire

In modern times, practitioners who set out to cure the ills of the mind tend to be looked up to as supermen who may not be denied or defied. As such, they have taken over many of the attributes of power once vested in priests and kings, shamans and devil doctors. How are they using their powers over the minds of men?

Badly, says Sebastian De Grazia, a layman, in *Errors of Psychotherapy* (Rinehart: \$3). His complaint: the psychotherapists are ignoring moral values and man's "communal nature." Badly, says Psychologist Robert Lindner in *Prescription for Rebellion*, out this week (Rinehart: \$1.50). His complaint: the psychotherapists are still hogtied by old ideas about moral values and the need for men to be like each other to live together.

Thunder from the Right. Dr. Grazia, a social science researcher at George Washington University, is not choosy about the targets for his scatter-gun shots. Most of the time he lumps together all schools of mind-healing, from the Freudians to the Adlerians, Jungians, Rankians, psychobiologists and hypnotists. Perhaps, he says, the trouble is that they simply do not know how to heal a sick mind. Indeed: "They may even aggravate the disorders they seek to cure."

For one thing, De Grazia complains, modern mind-healers take a pride in passing no "moral" judgments. But, he argues, their very silence while a patient dredges filthy misdeeds from a murky past is a form of moral judgment—acquiescence. And though most psychotherapists deny that they tell their patients what to do, De Grazia contends that they do it all the time—and if they do not, they are short-changing sufferers who have gone to them for help.

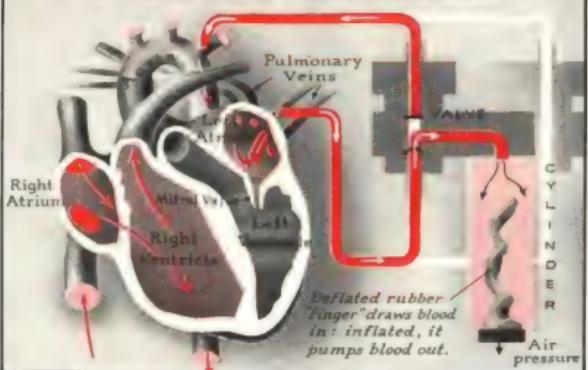
De Grazia's panacea for mental ills has three parts: 1) recognition of the moral nature of the neurotic problem, 2) an institution to give moral assistance promptly wherever needed, and 3) a model man of ideal character, in whose image patients would be remade.

Thunder from the Left. Lindner, dubbed a "lay analyst" by the Brahmins of psychiatry because he is a Ph.D., but no M.D., is a practicing analyst in Baltimore. He has a horror of conformity. The idea that each man must adjust himself to the mass of his fellows means slavery, he cries: "Partisans of causes, criers of ideologies, makers of philosophies and servitors of religion . . . all of them aim, by exploiting the adjustment fallacy, to enslave man."

He goes on: "Most of the magic advertised by psychiatry, some of what passes for psychoanalysis, much of clinical psychology, all of religion, and a good deal of the less pretentious arts of medicine and social service, is based upon a cult of passivity and surrender." The Apostle Paul, Lindner complains, took Jesus' rebellious creed and made of it a soporific distillation which has "softened the muscles of resistance to exploitation."

"Human beings," says Lindner, "are enclosed by an iron triangle . . . One side . . . is the medium in which they must live; the second is the equipment they have or can fashion with which to live;

Heart Machine



TIME Diagram by J. Donovan



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New York—A leading New York physician in a

the third is the fact of their mortality . . . If there is purpose to life, [it] must be to break through the triangle that thus imprisons humanity into a new order of existence."

Lindner's panacea: 1) be "individual" and adopt "positive rebellion" as a pattern and a way of life. 2) root out the "adjustment fallacy" and replace it with the "revolutionary principle of protest," and 3) rebuild the educational system and the science of psychology on "the vital forces of mastery rather than static survival."

If conventional psychotherapists ducked their heads to avoid the crossfire of criticism, it was not for long. They had a handy consolation: their critics of the right and left might cancel each other out.

Ike Sat at His Feet

A couple of hundred educators from 17 Midwestern states gathered in Kansas City, Kans., last week and listened to a call for vigorous action to keep education under local control and save it from the tentacles of big government. They liked and applauded what the speaker said—"We need not lose our freedom if we face up to our responsibilities."

Many in the audience were more interested in the speaker than in the speech. They had heard that Dr. Franklin David Murphy had been consulted by General Eisenhower on U.S. health policies. They expected that, in the event of a Republican victory in November, Franklin Murphy would become an important figure in national planning for health. He might, they figured, become the nation's first Secretary of Health and Welfare.

At 36, Franklin Murphy is already in his third career: chancellor of the University of Kansas. Before that, he had been dean of its medical school, and before that a promising heart specialist in Kansas City, Mo., where he was born, the son and grandson of physicians. To his well-wishers and admirers, it seems only natural that a man with his drive and imagination should go on to a fourth career on the national scene.

Prairie Plans. Kansas got to know and respect Murphy's energy and initiative when he became dean of the School of Medicine in 1948. He promptly put into effect a plan for grass-roots action to get more doctors in service in prairie townships. (The communities raise money to provide quarters and equipment for a doctor, who may rent them or buy on time.) The "Kansas Plan" was copied in several states.

Dwight Eisenhower, as the new president of Columbia University, got to know about Franklin Murphy from brother Milton Eisenhower, then president of Kansas State College. Ike liked the Kansas Plan because it started at the grass roots and demanded the participation of individual citizens. It was not long before Milton Eisenhower arranged for Murphy to meet the general; later, Murphy put his ideas on paper for him.

Ike said in his Abilene press conference last June: "I believe that every American



MURKIN H. DAVIS-LIFE

KANSAS' FRANKLIN MURPHY

So far, three careers.

has a right to decent medical care. Incidentally, the best plan I ever heard about came right from this state, from [Dr. Murphy]. I sat at his feet for several hours. He is a man who, it seems to me, has real sense."

Murphy feels that in his present position he should stay out of politics, but leaves no doubt that he is a Republican at heart. He makes a careful distinction between areas in which he thinks the Federal Government can legitimately help to boost the nation's health (e.g., aid to medical schools, loans for building hospitals, and far-reaching public-health programs) and the area he insists it must shun. As he put it: "The Government has an important place in the picture, but England has proven to us that doctors and the application of medicine cannot be put on an assembly-line basis . . . but must be an individual and personal thing between the doctor and the patient."

Premium Plans. How to pay for this? Those who can afford private health-insurance plans should pay for them, says Murphy. And more people must be brought into these plans. Those who cannot afford to pay their own premiums must be helped by either state or federal governments.

Franklin Murphy has no illusions about the public's reaction to the way organized medicine has carried on its fight against nationalization. "The American people," he says, "are no longer dumb about medicine and they are going to have modern medical care at a price they can afford. They are getting tired of the bickering and fighting between government and private medicine. They want them to get together." The first step, he says, would be to get government and medical authorities around a table without distrust. With his friendliness and enthusiasm, Franklin Murphy would be a good man to sit at the head of that table.



MUSIC

Easygoing Danes

The best orchestra in Denmark—the Danish National—arrived in the U.S. a fortnight ago for the first transatlantic tour in its history. "We are a bit concerned, coming here," said Piccolo Player Johan Bentzon, who is also orchestra president. "You have the most excellent orchestras in the world."

The Danes need not have been apprehensive. In Manhattan last week they played program of Stravinsky, Dvorak, Grieg and Danish Composer Carl Nielsen, and thoroughly captivated a big audience in Carnegie Hall. The Danes were more relaxed and easygoing (and a bit less precise) than most top U.S. orchestras. They bowed their strings lightly, making bright, pure threads of sound. The brasses were not particularly powerful, but they sounded as mellow as if the instruments were made of soft copper. The horns—prone in any orchestra to skid off their notes—were as secure as a pipe organ.

The Danes believe they have a special reason to be relaxed. As the official orchestra of the Danish State Radio, they play at least five concerts a week, 40 weeks a year, and they never have to worry about deficits. Moreover, the orchestra members (8 men and seven women) hold what amount to permanent appointments.

Explains Conductor Eric Tuxen: "We are safe. We know we have our jobs and our orchestra as long as we want them. It makes for enjoyment of music. Here, where everyone knows that unless he plays absolutely up to the mark every minute he may be out of a job, he may play better, but there is more tension." Should a Danish player get "too relaxed," Orchestra President Bentzon "speaks like an older brother." By tradition, an aging player moves back to a rear desk, and eventually out (with a state pension) of his own accord.

The system seems to have helped rather than harmed the 27-year-old orchestra. In recent years it has outplayed such older groups as the Royal Symphony Orchestra and the Aarhus Town Symphony. Before its members fly back to Copenhagen late next month, they will show off their easy-going style in 18 states, as far south as New Orleans, as far north as Milwaukee.

New Records

Three record companies—Victor, London and Westminster—went to market on the same sustained D minor last week: Beethoven's hour-long *Ninth Symphony*.

For those who like crisp, musical perfection, Victor's Toscanini version is the last word. The NBC Symphony gives the music all the urgency it can bear, a sweeping flow and contrasting moments of intimacy hard to match. But the choral finale—one of the music's worst bugaboos—seems imperfectly recorded; the Robert Shaw Chorale clears the vocal hurdles all right, but the part singing is sometimes cloudy.

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Back in the earlier years of the century, one kind of fabric that could always be found in the wardrobe of a well-dressed man was whipcord. It was popularized by fox-hunting English squires because of its stamina. A really first-rate pair of whipcord breeches would not infrequently pass from father to son. The same basic weave was used in cloth for officers' uniforms. It was popular at the universities. However, the old-style whipcord was pretty heavy stuff, and as the demand for lighter fabrics increased, it lost ground as a suiting material.

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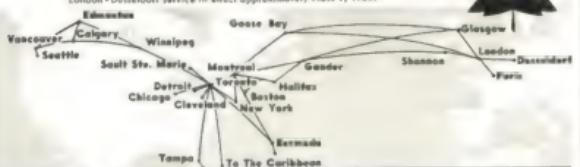
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in the London set; the vocal parts by Vienna's Friends of Music chorus are noble and distinct, and Basso Ludwig Weber's commanding entrance is something to hear. Conductor Erich Kleiber leads the Vienna Philharmonic in a fine performance, and the recorded sound is sumptuous.

The Westminster Ninth is led by Vienna's Hermann Scherchen, a more academic conductor; his tempos are sedate, his accents concise. The orchestra of the Vienna State Opera, soloists, and the Vienna Singakademie play and sing accurately, if not thrillingly, and have been recorded with striking clarity (in the scherzo, the kettle drums go off like pistol shots). This set, like Victor's, includes Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 on the fourth side.

Other new records:
Casals Festival at Perpignan, Vol. I (Perpignan Festival Orchestra conducted by Pablo Casals; Columbia, 4 LPs). The great cellist is heard here as a Mozart conductor (he plays a Haydn cello *Adagio* on a personally inscribed fifth disk for purchasers of the complete album), shows that it is still possible to make such old veterans as *Eine kleine Nachtmusik* sound daisy-fresh. The orchestra is the fervent group that gathered around the Master in 1951; soloists include Violinist Erica Morini, Oboist Marcel Tabuteau.

Roussel: The Spider's Feast (Paris Philharmonic conducted by René Leibowitz; Esoteric). The composer's most popular work, in an LP première. The music was written for a ballet (vintage 1912) about insects, but it is a work of freshness and real symphonic flow.

Alessandro Scarlatti: Sonata a Quattro (New Music Quartet; Bartok). A pre-Bach genius (1660-1725) who specialized in operas and cantatas, Scarlatti was one of the first to write a real string quartet. This one, full of surprising glints and glows, is played to perfection by one of the U.S.'s finest ensembles. On the same disk: quartets by Tartini and Boccherini.

Schlusnus Sings (Decca, 2 LPs). The late Berlin Opera star, Heinrich Schlusnus, was an outstanding *bel canto* baritone in the '30s, when these 24 songs were recorded. He sings Schubert, Wolf, Brahms, Strauss, with striking vocal quality and sensitive shading.

Vaughn Williams: Flos Campi (Francis Tursi, viola; Cornell A Cappella Chorus; orchestra conducted by Robert Hull; Concert Hall). An attractive musical evolution of *The Song of Solomon*, in which the viola's alto voice sings of Oriental love with considerable dark passion, while the chorus sings wordless syllables.

Other noteworthy new releases: *Carl Philipp Emmanuel Bach: Magnificat* (Vienna State Opera Orchestra); *Akademie Choir and soloists conducted by Felix Prohaska: Bach Guild*, 2 LPs; *Conrad Beck: Viola Concerto* (Walter Kägi; L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande conducted by Jean Meylan; London); *Beethoven: "Kreutzer" Sonata* (Jascha Heifetz, violin; Benno Moiseiwitsch, piano; Victor).



Where do you go from here?

You're on the way home. Dinner's waiting and you'd like to be on time. You don't slow down much as you approach the narrow, curving underpass, because it doesn't seem likely that you'll meet anybody. But there, suddenly, is another car, coming fast and wide.

You tramp on the brakes, grip the wheel and pray. If you're lucky you'll scrape the abutment and stay right side up. If you're not—well, make your own guess.

When the police arrive, they'll pull what's left out of the way. "Too bad," they'll say. "That's the seventh crack-

up here in two years. Something ought to be done about it."

Not all the blame for such accidents can be laid to careless driving. This underpass itself is a hazard to modern cars. Straightening and widening it will cost money, but unless the job is done, people will continue to die here. Perhaps someone in your own family.

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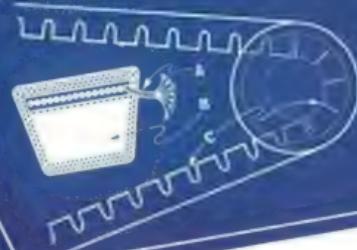


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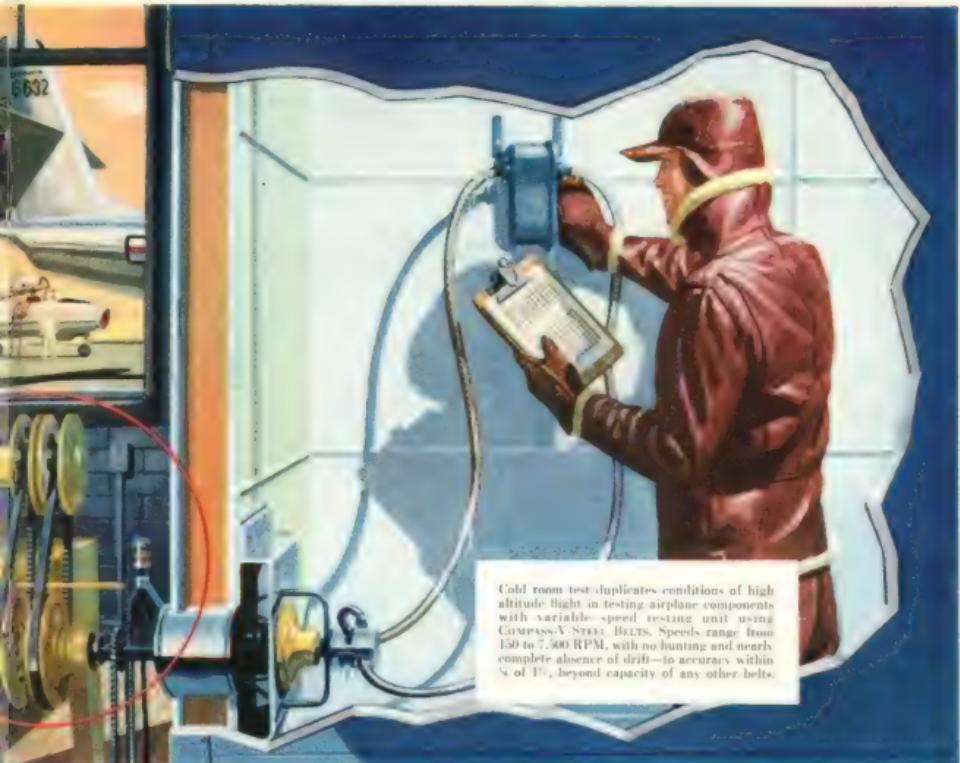


Constant, dependable feeding of home fires is assured this stoker, which gets its power from a V-drive built around the time-tested COMPASS-V-STEEL BELT—the original steel-cable belted V-belt.



"Diet control" for a hungry jet fighter comes from a multiple-speed pump that injects fuel into the burner at a different rate for varying speeds of flight. During manufacture and in the field, test after test has to be conducted on these units to assure safe, dependable operation, with painstaking accuracy required in the testing.

The test machine is built around a variable speed V-belt drive—and that's where the G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man—comes into the picture. The builder of the speed unit requires absolute speed accuracy within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}\%$ at speeds varying from 150 to 7,500 RPM—and called on the G.T.M. for recommendations after all V-belt tried had failed to produce the



Cold room test duplicates conditions of high altitude flight in testing airplane components with variable speed testing unit using COMPASS-V-STEEL BELTS. Speeds range from 150 to 7,000 RPM, with no hunting and nearly complete absence of drift—to accuracy within $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%, beyond capacity of any other belts.

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EDUCATION

Teacher on TV

There was nothing odd about the brown-eyed lady walking down the street of Evanston, Ill., one day last week—except that two little boys kept shrieking: "There she is! There she is!" Adult passers-by could not help but stop and look. To most of them, Dr. Frances Horwich of Roosevelt College was probably unknown. But to the small fry of Chicago and its suburbs, Miss Frances is a celebrity.

Frances Horwich achieved celebrity only this month, when she took a leave of absence as chairman of Roosevelt's education department to become founder, principal and only teacher of something called the Ding Dong School. Today, Ding Dong has hundreds of pre-kindergarten pupils,



Arthur Siegel

EVANSTON'S MISS FRANCES

Mothers are too busy with housework.

all of whom attend television classes five mornings a week. By last week, Ding Dong was getting so much fan mail (more than 100 letters a day) that station WNBQ decided to keep its experimental school open.

To 44-year-old Miss Frances, Ding Dong answers an age-old problem: what to do with the moppets whose older brothers & sisters have just trudged off to school. Most mothers, Miss Frances thinks, are far too busy with housework to pay much attention to the children left at home. The result: the children either feel left out, or start getting in mother's way.

Each morning at 9:30, Miss Frances opens her school with a song ("I'm your school bell! Sing ding ding . . ."), and then class begins. Sometimes it is about modeling clay, sometimes talking about buses or fruits. Miss Frances goes in heavily for demonstration: "Little children love to touch things. But no one takes the trouble to teach them language

for what they discover. We try to give them some feeling for shapes. They like to be able to say something is rough or smooth, oblong or narrow."

Though her pupils do not realize it, Miss Frances is forever lecturing them. She may teach them to count by showing them a movie of a mother duck ("Now how many babies does the mother have? One . . . two . . . three . . ."), or she may lecture them about putting away their toys. She also slips in tips on good manners, e.g., the telephone: "When the person at the other end wants to talk to someone, we call them, don't we? And we tell mother when we're going to make a call. Yes, we do."

At the end of each class, Miss Frances asks her pupils to get their mothers, then explains what will be needed next day (some clay, an empty milk bottle, or a paper bag with which to make a Halloween mask). After that, she signs off, while hundreds of tiny hands wave a frantic farewell at hundreds of TV screens. "My," exclaimed one little girl at the end of school last week, "I think Miss Frances just loves us children to pieces!"

The Study of Mannikins

What U.S. education needs, says President Gordon Keith Chalmers of Ohio's Kenyon College, is a complete "reversal of thinking." In the swelling chorus of educators now trying to define the aims of education, Chalmers' voice is clear and strong in a new book called *The Republic and the Person* (Regnery; \$4).

Until World War II, says Chalmers, U.S. thinking in general was hopelessly adrift. It had degenerated into a superficial sentimentalism, dominated by "wishes which were taken for facts" and by "the widespread conviction . . . that evil does not really exist in individuals, but arises only because of bad arrangements among them." In their blind pursuit of objectivity, scholars had become as indifferent to values as scientists, and semanticists had concluded that "ideas behind words are so varying and inconsistent that all we really have left at any time is names." All in all, it was the era of the abolished absolute: men had forgotten that "what has really made possible the liberty of the individual has been not only its root in truth but the constancy of human agreement about the relation of men to God, right and wrong, good and evil."

History & Homemaking. In the '30s and early '40s, says Chalmers, "the presiding ideas in school and university were of a piece with [such] sentimentalism . . . Critical judgment and the will were already in eclipse." Teachers thought of education in terms of group attitudes; they thought of good as "pre-eminently a social matter." Thus, education itself became a matter of social adjustment—a theory that homemaking is just as important as history.

Today U.S. education is still trudging along on its sentimental journey. It has

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not only become stereotyped through its neglect of disciplines ("One might say we have improved on Pope: 'The proper study of mankind is mannikins'"), it has also substituted means for ends and perverted the study of man into the study of "the Behavior of Man as a Social Animal." The key word in school and society is now "welfare," and the general belief is that students "are to be taught the functions of modern society and how to function in it." Says Gordon Chalmers: "A cynical view indeed! The cynicism lies here: that the mass must be 'conditioned,' its 'attitude' molded."

Gigantic Inquiry. U.S. education's only salvation, Chalmers believes, is to return to the study of man, to face up once again to the "gigantic inquiry taken from the Old Testament: 'What is man that Thou art mindful of him? . . . The immediate responsibility of American education to the United States and to human



KENYON'S CHALMERS

The individual is valuable and within himself subject to law.

freedom is to equip the young with the ability and the disposition to think about the twofold proposition that the individual is valuable and within himself subject to law. The critical establishment of this dual statement, over which the whole world is now officially divided, entails at its center the study of history, poetry and philosophy."

These three subjects are closely woven together. Though history provides the evidence of the human experience, poetry (*i.e.*, literature) and philosophy provide understanding and meaning. Poetry "equips us to reason about history and to see the well-perceived person, place, or event, not from the point of view of our own times or of our party or of the age under consideration, but from history's own point of view, which is human . . . Philosophy cultivates the skill of examining. It leads the student to theorize . . .



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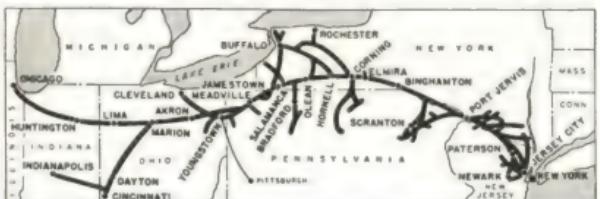
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Like letters and history, philosophy is a skill as well as a corpus of experience . . ."

With these skills, students can begin to understand man viewed "from within." That is to come the study of externals—of social science (the study of groups, laws, customs, etc.) and of natural science, the "law for thing." But these must never be the core, for taken alone they can actually become a menace. "To the student who knows nothing but social science, man is known only by his function or participation in the group. If a man himself is most notable because he is a member of a social institution, no matter how exalted the institution, he is already a slave."

When properly taught, says Chalmers, the study of man will end not only in the understanding of the moral law. It will also end in faith—the faith that "unpredictable though we are, given to failure and even to evil, there is something in us which has proved abiding; that though lower than the angels, we are also higher than the beasts; and that the elements of manhood discoverable in our own nature, for all its variety and contrariness, are rather admirable than the reverse. This is the common faith, and for each student reasoning and seeing, there is also the faith that manhood in its fullness is available to him."

Report Card

¶ The state supreme court of California finally made its decision in the case of the 17 professors who were fired for refusing to sign the University of California's special loyalty oath (*Time*, June 27, 1949, *et seq.*). Since the state already requires an oath, ruled the court, the university has no right to require another. Unless the board of regents decides to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, the 17 must be reinstated forthwith with back pay.

¶ Just in case the U.S. Supreme Court should force South Carolina to let Negroes into its public schools, Governor James Byrnes urged voters to back a "preparedness measure": a state constitutional amendment to erase the provision that "the General Assembly shall provide for a liberal system of free public schools for all children between six and 21 years."

¶ Apropos of nothing at all, ex-Chancellor Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago blew off some steam about the grading system in U.S. schools: "A horrible example of Yankee inventiveness. The system now says that if you learn 60% of what the teacher tells you . . . you're an educated man. That's silly. What the student gets is not an education but a sort of International Business Machines card."

¶ Appointment of the week: Albert C. Jacobs, 52, to succeed G. Keith Funston, now head of the New York Stock Exchange, as 14th president of Trinity College in Hartford, Conn. A graduate of the University of Michigan and a Rhodes scholar, Jacobs lectured on jurisprudence at Oxford's Brasenose College, later joined the faculty of Columbia University. He has been serving since 1949 as chancellor of the University of Denver.

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THE THEATER

New Plays in Manhattan

The Millionairess (by George Bernard Shaw) is probably one of the best plays ever written by a man near 80, but it is one of the least satisfactory of Shaw's. It might by now have been thankful for shelf space without aspiring to stage production, had not Katharine Hepburn dared the temerity title role in London last summer and achieved a sensation. As the richest and presumably the most roughshod-riding woman in England—possessing 30 million pounds and probably 40 million horsepower—she makes every entrance an eruption and every exit a bombardment.

Bullying and aggressive, she is Shaw's symbol of entrenched wealth, and perhaps his embodiment of a thesis that unless wealth keeps on snowballing, it will melt away. Challenged to live on a pittance, she goes to work in a slum and in no time is richer than ever. In one of his most effective passages, Shaw has her defend her resistance to all charitable appeals on the theory that it is the first step that counts, that to part with a farthing may open the door to losing a fortune. Shaw, who loved money itself almost as much as he attacked most ways of making it, himself seems curiously sympathetic with the lady's point of view.

Though all the play's ideas are familiar and many of its situations are inept, it has its interludes of fun; had Shaw but written it 60 years earlier, it would undoubtedly have been said to show promise. As it stands, it is simply a vehicle—a monster bulldozer—for Actress Hepburn, who hangs about in it with gusto. She has

come far from the days when Dorothy Parker described her as running the gamut from A to B. In *The Millionairess* she runs it from *ff* to *fff*. The effect is often enjoyable and ultimately monotonous.

The Time of the Cuckoo (by Arthur Laurents) concerns Americans in a Venetian pensione, and some of the more controversial points of international love. While a pair of elderly Babbits dutifully take in the sights, a young American painter, despite his love for his wife, strays with his worldly landlady; and a lonely spinster, Leona Samish (Shirley Booth), becomes involved with an antique-shop owner (Dino DiLuca). All the more romantic about love for never having known the reality, Leona has a saddening experience. Not only does she find that the man is married; he cannot pay for the garnets he has given her, and when she pays for them, the money he got for her on the black market turns out to be counterfeit. He, though remorseful, tells her that she can only view romance through materialistic symbols, and their brief affair comes to a disconsolate end.

Playwright Laurents (*Home of the Brave*, *The Bird Cage*) is the latest of many writers to exhibit two colliding traditions of love. He wisely seems to suggest that there is something to be said on both sides, though his heroine's plight with her merchant of Venice seems a bit extreme, a little like the setup for an Ethel Merman song. But *Cuckoo* offers some sound enough comments, and some effective scenes. And there is the opportunity for Actress Booth to display her fine gifts for comedy and pathos.



SHIRLEY BOOTH
Love is soddening.

Though far better than Laurents' shoddy *The Bird Cage*, *The Time of the Cuckoo* is still scarcely a success. Laurents shows considerable honesty of approach, but his talent for the obvious grows constantly more expert. Furthermore, he has either no feeling for tone, or no respect for it. What should be a rueful comedy is allowed to lapse into sentimental drama, only for the dramatic scenes to go after laughs at the wrong times. Leona is plausibly portrayed as a wry wisecracker; but her gags are of the pathetic, defensive sort that should enhance her emotional moments, not shatter them.

Bernardine (by Mary Chase) is a young sister to Harvey, with something of his madness, a touch of his magnetism, and, like him, invisible throughout. Playwright Chase is concerned with teen-boys—their reveries, ritualisms, lingo, dates and dames. *Bernardine* is the composite girl of their dreams, the not impossible but not very probable she.

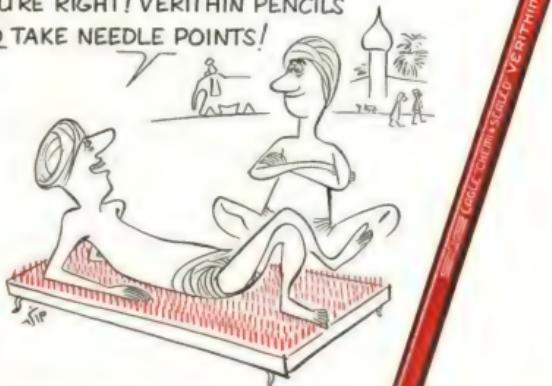
The leader whom the other boys idolize and kowtow to is hellishly smooth Arthur Beaumont, who demonstrates the principle that every man is a valet to his hero. But the play's hero is Buford Weldy (engagingly played by Johnny Stewart). Buford is a violent suitor, not above strong-arming his dates or flinging them into creeks. He has become a sort of outcast, but with desperate audacity and sob-story technique he manages to pick up an older woman in a hotel lobby—who turns out to be both a family friend and a wise counselor. How Buford is returned to the fold he had previously come down like a wolf on, completes a sometimes very funny and generally entertaining evening.

Both ordinary stagecraft and ordinary psychology floor playwright Chase. Not reality but flight from it is her great talent; only with a wand or a wishbone in



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her hand can she be really amusing. She knows teen-agers less for usual reasons than because she knows daydreamers, and they are the greatest daydreamers of them all. What *Bernardine* offers is an adolescent vaudeville show. Though most of her boys carry draft cards, they are really still in the report-card set. They indulge in Penrod's kind of pranks as well as Willie Baxter's type of attitude; they are half real, half concocted and synthetic, a sort of *Catcher in the Corn*.

The **Gambler** (adapted from the Italian of Ugo Betti by Alfred Drake and Edward Eager) mounts stilts, in a dense fog, to peer at a marriage already dissolved by death. David Petri (perfectly played by Alfred Drake) must face, in postwar Italy, an inquiry concerning the death of his wife Eva. Eva's sister accuses him of having murdered her. It eventually turns out that, subconsciously wishing her dead, he has made it possible for soldiers to kill her. With Eva reappearing at intervals in various spectral forms, the play revolves less around David's legal than his moral guilt. As it proceeds, it probes the tragedy of marital and indeed all human misunderstanding, the nature of love & hate, and of good & evil.

Unlike most Broadway plays, *The Gambler* tries to say something. But though Playwright Betti shows metaphysical courage, he has little dramatic force. What with rhetorical flights on wings that collapse, and philosophical depth bombs that refuse to explode, the play is at most an interesting dud. It has suggestions of Pirandello without his wit, of Kafka without his vivid symbolism, of Dostoevsky without his vision, and of 19th century German romanticism with all its sentimentality. Nothing comes to life, least of all the language.

New Musical in Manhattan

Buttrio Square (music by Arthur Jones & Fred Stamer; book by Billy Gilbert & Gen Genovese; lyrics by Mr. Genovese) is the sort of 1880-style musical that would have looked old hat in 1912. In 1952 it is overpoweringly tedious and trite—all about G.I.s in an occupied Italian village where fraternizing is forbidden. An American captain is secretly married to a native girl, the girl is going to have a baby, a sentimental old Italian wants his wife to have one, and the village needs one more inhabitant to graduate into a town. Though Buttrio Square is the center-of-life in an Italian community, it looks like the market place of a dozen Ruritanian capitals. Up goes the curtain, and out pop youths and maidens committing the usual merry-months-of-Mayhem. Thereafter, there is much strenuous dancing, deplorable banter, and songs with such titles as *Let's Make It Forever* and *You're Mine, All Mine*.

The one pleasant note is a vivacious blonde named Susan Johnson. She brightens the landscape and has one pretty good song called *Get Me Out*, in which every member of the audience feels like joining.

SCIENCE

Senior Reptiles

Three U.S. zoos, in New York, Chicago and San Diego, will soon have live reptiles that were already old-fashioned when the dinosaurs were still young. Tuataras (*Sphenodon punctatus*), which look like 2-ft. lizards but are far more primitive, were plentiful round the world 200 million years ago. Now, almost unchanged, they are found only in New Zealand, that ultimate storehouse for discontinued zoological models.

When white men came to New Zealand, there were tuataras all over the place, but man's pets and camp followers (dogs, cats, rats, etc.) almost wiped them out. Only on a few small islands did they survive. Even there the cats harried them until the New Zealand government curbed the cats. Then the tuataras multiplied

of the time tuataras are silent, but during the mating season they speak to one another with froglike croaks. Their eggs, laid in petrel burrows (tuataras eat young petrels), take a year to hatch.

Curator Oliver would like to breed tuataras in the Bronx Zoo, but they have no external sexual characteristics. The only way to distinguish males from females is to wait for the mating season, when the tuataras, croaking, make their own decisions. New Zealand is not yet ready to release enough tuataras for this auto-selection experiment.

McCarran Curtain

Although its aim is to exclude Communist spies and propagandists, the McCarran Act,⁶ declares a group of eminent U.S. scientists in the current *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, is isolating U.S.



TUATARAS

In humans, an eye for a gland.

A. N. Breckon

and they are now just plentiful enough to be shared with a few foreign zoos.

Reptile Curator James Oliver of New York's Bronx Zoo is impatiently awaiting his tuatara. The scaly, sluggish beasts are so ancient a breed, he says, that their forebears flourished when the sea was full of ichthyosaurs. They were stepped on by dinosaurs, and their young were probably snatched by flying, reptilian pterodactyls. Some experts believe that all modern snakes and lizards are descended from the tuatara's order (*Rhynchocephalia*).

Tuataras are not only ancient, but odd. They have three eyes, one in the middle of the forehead. In humans, who may be descended, like the lizards and snakes, from something very like a tuatara, this third "pineal" eye has become the pineal gland deep inside the head. The tuatara still wears it outside, complete with a lens and an optic nerve. It may see a few dim glimmers with its third eye.

The tuatara is not outstandingly intelligent; its brain, only about the size of a green pea, is hardly a brain at all. When strolling leisurely, it drags its belly and tail slowly over the ground. When chasing a spider or a grasshopper, it tears up on all four legs, like an optional four-wheel drive, and makes better speed. Most

science from vital European ideas and knowledge. It is also, they claim, antagonizing Europe's intellectuals and giving propaganda ammunition to Europe's Communists.

Dr. Edward A. Shils, professor of social sciences at the University of Chicago and consultant to the Air Force's ultra-secret Rand Corporation, leads off with a long and bitter analysis of the McCarran situation: "A very large number of distinguished European scientists, almost all of them anti-Communist and deeply devoted to the freedom in which scientific truth is sought and discovered, have been frustrated in their efforts to come to the United States to share their knowledge with their American colleagues. [Sometimes] their applications for visas have been . . . finally granted, but only after delays so long that the scientific meetings to which they were invited had taken place, or the teaching appointments for which they had been engaged had lapsed through their failure to arrive in time to fulfill them."

Much of the *Bulletin* is filled with case

⁶ The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and its predecessor, the Internal Security Act of 1950, both sponsored by Nevada's Senator Pat McCarran.

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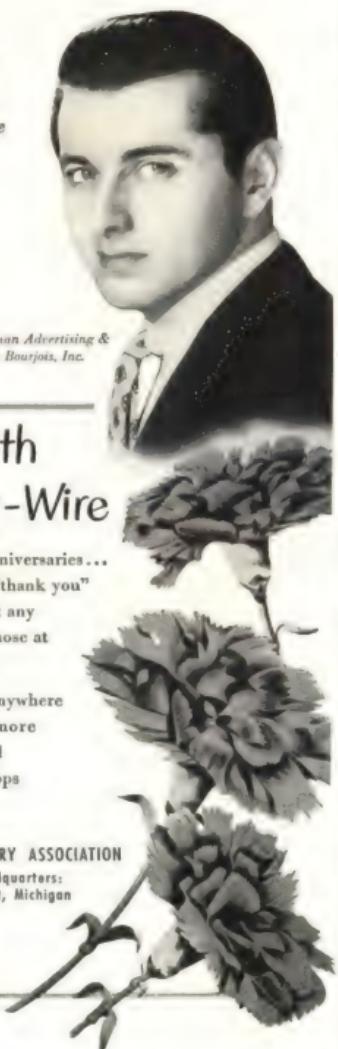
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histories. The topnotch European scientists involved cannot tell why they were excluded from the U.S.; they were not told why. Some suspect it was because they belonged to large professional societies that have some Communist members. Others think that their birth in a country now dominated by Russia was the sole reason. A typical case is that of Professor Michael Polanyi, Hungarian-born chemist and philosopher long resident in Britain. He was kept from teaching at the University of Chicago, although he had been for 20 years one of the most active anti-Communists in Europe.

Says Nobel Prizewinner Harold C. Urey: "The difficulties in securing visas for foreign scientists . . . threaten to make all satisfactory contact between American and European scientists impossible in the near future." Says Nobelman Arthur H. Compton, Chancellor of Washington University: "One of the greatest assets of the United States in the century past has been the freedom of our scientists . . . to invite others to bring their ideas personally to us . . . In a period when our welfare and safety depend on maintaining . . . leadership, it is of double importance that this freedom in the exchange of ideas be maintained."

Safe No. Foreign scientists, all friendly to the U.S., add their protests, and say that the McCarran Act has already damaged U.S. prestige. Says Physicist M. Louis Leprince Ringuet of France: "I have even had occasion to see the expression 'Iron Curtain of the West' applied quite widely to the U.S." Says Professor M. L. Oliphant of Australia, who was refused a visa although he was a key man in the U.S. atom bomb project: "At times I feel very bitter about the situation, since I believe that, in the fields of radar and atomic energy, I have been of some help to the U.S."

One reason why such things happen, says the *Bulletin*, is that the McCarran Act makes consular officers the judges of scientific visitors. The consuls realize their inability to estimate a scientist's politics, but they also realize that a no is safer than a yes. If they let the wrong man in, he may be publicly denounced for some fleeting contact with Communism 20 or 30 years ago. Then the consul's career might be in danger. Thus, it is prudent to delay or refuse the visa.

Growing Isolation. The worst effect, the *Bulletin* believes, is the growing isolation of U.S. science, which has never been self-sufficient. It is now almost impossible to hold international scientific conferences in the U.S., and nearly as difficult to hire foreign scientists to teach at U.S. universities. Even those who would probably get visas hate to take the risk of getting a consular run-around.

The *Bulletin* is not clear about just what should be done. Its authors (who are not lawyers) hope fervently that some way can be found to exclude Communist troublemakers without also excluding the European brains and knowledge on which the triumphs of U.S. technology have been built.



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SPORT

International Laurels

International horse races, like the weather, are something that people talk a lot about but seldom do anything practical about. In recent years, attempts to lure European and South American entries into big U.S. "specials" have proved a bust. The few whose owners took the \$50,75-100,000 bait were either not good enough, or they ran far below their home form. Last week, at Maryland's Laurel Park, the job finally got done—in good, if not conclusive, style.

The first running of the 1½-mile, \$50,000 Washington International drew three first-class European horses—England's Zucchero and Wilwyn, Germany's Niederländer—and Indian Hemp, a Canadian-owned hopeful which had raced in England. The U.S. opposition, which might have been better, consisted of Brookmeade's handicap star, Greek Ship (ridden by Eddie Arcaro), Ruhe (third in the 1951 Kentucky Derby) and a favorite Maryland router named Pilaster. Although the distance and the turf course favored Zucchero (touted as "the greatest four-year-old in Europe") and Wilwyn (winner of ten straight), all three U.S. entries had good turf races to their credit, and Laurel's record crowd of 26,000 patriotically made them 1-2-3 choices.

The walkup start was European style, and so was the finish. The winner: 13-to-2 Wilwyn, a good-looking, four-year-old bay colt, ridden by English Jockey Mandy Mercer. A length and a quarter behind, Ruhe closed fast to nip Zucchero, with Niederländer fourth, Greek Ship, the 6-5 favorite, was a faded sixth. Explained Arcaro: "The other horses just ran past us too fast."

Back in the Swim

At the end of the harness racing season two years ago, Dunbar W. Bostwick sadly contemplated Chris Spencer, his eight-year-old trotter. Soon after setting a track record of 3 min. 10 sec. in the 1½-mile Gotham trot, the aging gelding had gone lame and looked finished. But Optimist Bostwick had observed that trotters swim at a trotting gait. He reasoned that Chris might get back his bounce if he could exercise his legs without jarring them on a hard track.

At his Vermont farm on Lake Champlain, Bostwick began giving Chris regular dips, towing him behind a motorboat. Chris improved enough to win two starts last year, but again pulled up lame. Last week, after many more lake workouts and a hot 1952 campaign, Chris, now a venerable ten-year-old, was back at Yonkers Raceway near New York City, a 6-to-1 shot in a renewal of the \$25,000 Gotham Trot. Starting in the second tier, Chris passed such topnotch trotters as Yankee Hanover, Pronto Don and Mainliner, breezed across the finish six lengths ahead. The sea horse's time: 3 min. 9 sec., breaking his own track record.

The Master "Retires"

If ever a professional so dominated his field as to deserve the misused term "genius," that man was Billiard Master Willie Hoppe. A touring prodigy at nine, Willie deserted straight rail billiards in his early teens as too simple a game: at 13 he made a consecutive run of 2,000. At 18 he won his first world championship at the more difficult game of 18-1 balkline.* Since then he has consistently held the world's best players at bay. Age has not noticeably withered Willie's wizard touch with a cue. Now a silver-haired 65, he holds his twelfth world three-cushion bil-



WILLIE HOPPE
At bay, the best.

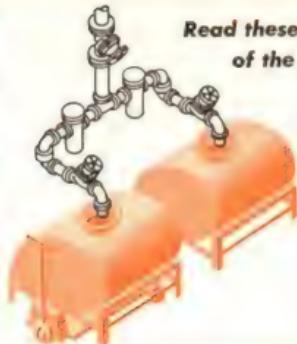
liard title (TIME, March 17). Along Willie's ivory-clicking way, he won 30 other world championships, and set exhibition records that may never be equaled (e.g., an 18-1 balkline run of 622; 25 points in a row in the difficult three-cushion game).

Last week, long since a living legend, Willie racked up his tournament cue for good. His "retirement" from competition will be spent in playing exhibitions for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., the billiard and bowling equipment manufacturer that has sponsored Willie for 45 years. Although tournament players can now breathe more easily, Willie will doubtless go on dominating exhibition play. The old rocking chair that will finally get him away from the billiard table has probably not yet been built.

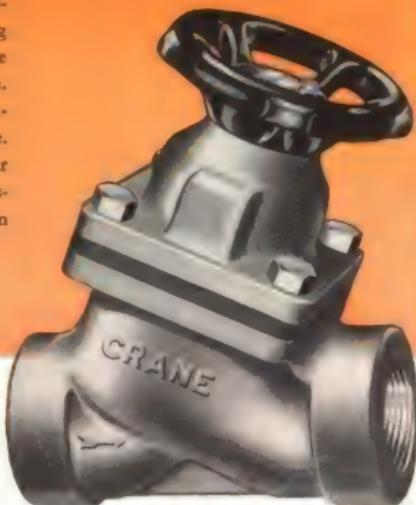
* In which, by lines drawn 18 in. from the rails, the billiard table is marked off into nine zones. From a given zone, at least one of the two object balls must be driven by the cue ball on each shot.

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Now or Never?

Mount Everest is still there to be climbed, its 29,610-ft.⁶ summit a standing challenge to all hardy mountain fighters, who cannot abide the thought of an unconquered peak. Twice in 1934, once in 1933 and again last May, pairs of climbers have struggled to within a scant 1,000 ft. of its top, but no one has made it all the way and lived to come down again (*TIME*, March 31 *et seq.*).

One climber who got within a bare 900 ft. of the goal last spring was on his way up Everest again last week. With five other Swiss Alpinists. Raymond Lambert was somewhere on the mountain's massive southern face. His party had approached Everest from Nepal, the only country through which climbers from the free world may pass; now that Tibet is barred to them by its Chinese Communist overlords. The Swiss are now setting up a string of base camps, assembling supplies of food, rope, sleeping bags, clothing and fuel. They are thrusting their lifeline ever higher to a last outpost from which Lambert and one companion will try the final dash. The Swiss party's big hope for success this time is based on their improved "third lung" breathing equipment. Last May Lambert and his Nepalese guide had to quit because they were forced to halt every few steps and laboriously adjust their oxygen flow. The new apparatus is lighter, will give the climbers a steady oxygen supply, rarely needs adjustment.

Ordinarily, no climbers would be eager to tackle Everest in the shortening, ever colder days of autumn. But the Swiss have no choice: Nepal's government will honor their entry permit only until year's end. Moreover Nepal, under pressure from the spy-conscious Chinese Reds, has announced that it will give passage to only one more group of climbers, a British party now planning an assault on Everest late next spring, the traditional season for climbing.

Even now, winter is creeping down the Himalayas and, with it, a rumor is snowballing from the north. A big Soviet party is said to be getting set for a try at Everest next spring by the easier northern-face route, through Tibet.

Casey at the Bank

In the 28 years since Casey Stengel began managing baseball teams, he has had more than his share of rags with the riches. Bouncing around between the major and minor leagues, Casey has gone through the familiar managerial cycle, sticking with his clubs when they are winning, getting the boot when they are down. Caroming from Worcester to the Toledo Mudhens (one pennant in six seasons) to Brooklyn (three raffish seasons) to Boston (six lean & lowly years) to Milwaukee (a pennant) to Kansas City (seventh place) to Oakland (three playoffs, one pennant). Manager Stengel has usually managed to rebound in the right

⁶ The most recent figure, reported last spring by Swiss climbers.



United Press
YANKEE MANAGER STENGEL
He bounced—up.

direction. When Casey took over the victory-hung New York Yankees in 1949, he hit the top. But the open question was: Could he stay up there?

The question is now academic. With four world championships in four years, Stengel is easily the most successful man in baseball. Last week the Yankees' President Dan Topping handed grizzled, durable (62) Casey Stengel a two-year contract for an estimated \$80,000 a year, a record for baseball managers. Although the contract contains no special clauses, Casey, if next season parallels the last one, can expect a bonus that will shoot his salary up close to \$100,000.

Who Won

¶ The Michigan State football team, rated No. 1 by U.S. coaches and sportswriters, its 19th straight victory, mostly with its second and third team (61 players saw action), over outclassed Syracuse, 48-7; Maryland's Terrapins, ranked No. 2 by the writers, No. 3 by the coaches, its 17th in a row, over unbeaten Navy, 38-7; California, rated up with Maryland, a breather with Santa Clara, 27-7; the U.S.'s No. 4 team, Georgia Tech, over Auburn, 33-0; resurgent Pitt over Army, despite a furious fourth-quarter rally, 22-14; Minnesota, a 20-point underdog, an upset over fading Illinois, 13-7, to tie Purdue for the Big Ten lead.

¶ Challenger Jimmy Carter, a unanimous 15-round decision over Lightweight Champion Lauro Salas, to regain the title he lost to Salas last May; in Chicago, Salas, planning to keep his crown the same way he won it—by covering up in the early rounds and letting Carter tire—never got a chance to try such tactics. Carter blasted his way in, hurt Salas in Rounds 3 & 7, was the aggressor in all rounds except Nos. 11 & 12, when Salas rallied. Toward the end, far ahead on points, Carter coasted to victory.



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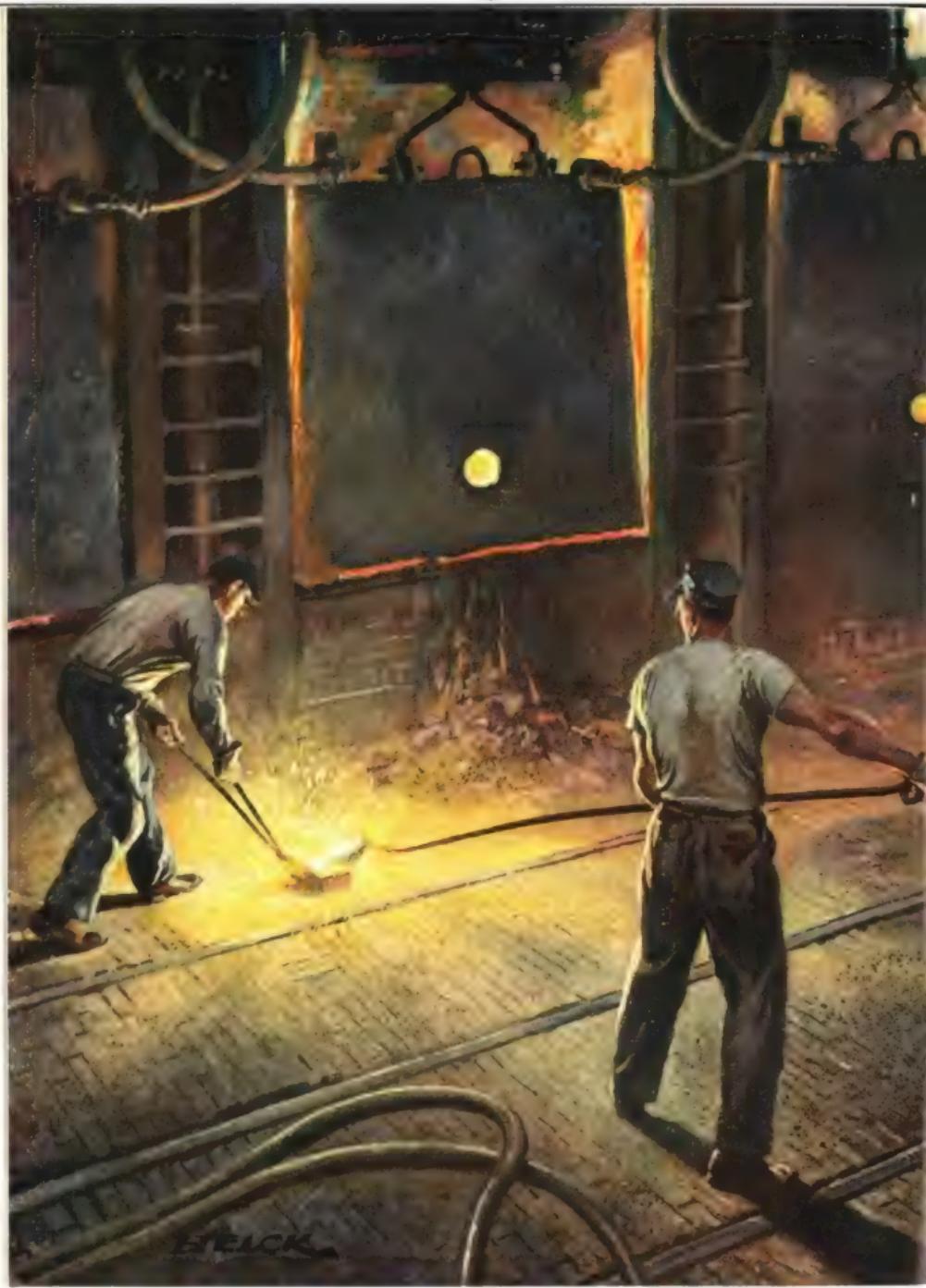
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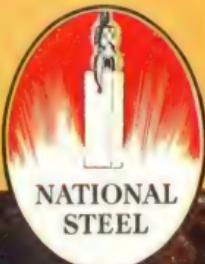
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CINEMA

Et Tu, Brando?

Last week Director Joe Mankiewicz (*All About Eve*, *A Letter to Three Wives*) finished shooting a \$2,000,000 picture that takes a calculated risk of being a box-office flop. *Julius Caesar* is the first effort by M-G-M to film Shakespeare since *Romeo and Juliet* lost more than a quarter of a million dollars in 1936. Shakespeare is supposed to be box-office poison, but Mankiewicz and Producer John Houseman think they have a sure-fire script. Says Mankiewicz: "It's a good, rip-snorting piece of blood & thunder coupled with eternally new and true-for-today character studies."

The topnotch cast, most of whom worked for less than their regular salaries



M-G-M'S MARK ANTONY
A calculated risk.

to be identified with such a big "prestige" picture: Marlon Brando (Mark Antony), Louis Calhern (Caesar), James Mason (Brutus), John Gielgud (Cassius), Deborah Kerr (Portia), Greer Garson (Calpurnia). The screenplay, reportedly all Shakespeare, contains no "additional dialogue." Says Producer Houseman: "We kept it in black-and-white because there are certain parallels between this play and modern times. People associate dictators with black-and-white newsreel shots of them haranguing the crowds . . . Mussolini on the balcony, that sort of thing. With color, you lose that reality and the show becomes a mere spectacle."

Most interesting question: How will Marlon Brando, whose Hollywood fame (*The Men*, *A Streetcar Named Desire*) is based on muttering and grumbling his lines in a Polish accent, sound reading the funeral oration?

New Job for L. B.

Appointed chairman of the board of the Cinerama Productions Corp. (TIME, Oct. 13): Louis B. Mayer, 67, who helped organize M-G-M in 1924, and as production chief, led that studio through its great, golden years before resigning in 1954.

Wet Westerns

The new trend was explained by Moviemaker Bill Thomas, of Fine-Thomas Corp., topnotch producers of B pictures: "The exhibitors warned us there was a tendency toward too many westerns. They told us to change the formula. So we changed it. First it was the Civil War, and then there got to be too many of them. Then we had to figure where to go. We had to keep action-adventure films. There was only one out. We put to sea."

Thus far, the payoff has been encouraging. The latest Fine-Thomas epic, *Caribbean*, is now making 31% more money than average pictures on the market. Those perennial big-grossers, Abbott & Costello, recently released *Abbott & Costello Meet Captain Kidd*. Last week Hollywood studios had released, were filming or planning more than 20 sea pictures, ranging from documentaries (e.g., Rachel Carson's *The Sea Around Us*) to history (e.g., *Nearer My God to Thee*, a story of the *Titanic*). But most of them were just wet westerns—*The Golden Hawk*, *City Beneath the Sea* and *Voodoo Buccaneer*.

The New Pictures

The Promoter (J. Arthur Rank; Universal-International) is a sprightly spoof that gives Alec (*The Man in the White Suit*) Guinness a role ideally suited to his deadpan comedy talents—that of a droll, eccentric fellow who achieves success not through industry or intelligence but through sheer brass. As Edward Henry ("Denry") Machin, Guinness is a washerwoman's son who gets ahead in the grimy town of Bursley. In grade school, he casually doctors his examination grades to pass with flying colors. Later, as a solicitor's clerk, he blithely adds his name to an invitation list to the fanciest ball of the year, where he boldly dances with the hostess, the Countess of Chell (Valerie Hobson). In time, he inveigles the countess into becoming patroness of a highly profitable thrift club he has set up. Through such bamboozling, Denry becomes wealthy, marries a beautiful young girl (Petula Clark) and gets to be the youngest mayor in Bursley's history. All in all, the yarn is a neat switch on the adage that worldly success is based on hard work and honesty.

As adapted by Eric Ambler from Arnold Bennett's 1911 novel *The Card* and directed by Ronald Neame, *The Promoter* steers a spry course between slapstick and social satire. The picture not only provides Guinness with a subdued, well-rounded characterization but also gives him an opportunity to indulge in a



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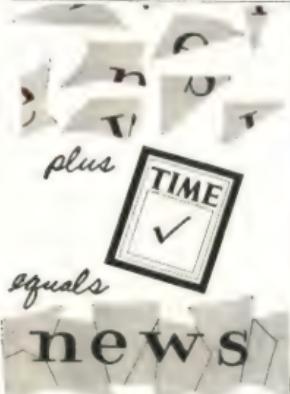
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full measure of comedy falls—from hurtling headlong into a canal atop a careering van to racing around in an old car behind a runaway mule. Glynis Johns as a dancing teacher and Valerie Hobson as the countess stroll attractively through their roles. One of the Bursley townsfolk remarks of Denry: "He's a rare 'un . . . But what's he done? Has he ever done a day's work in his life? What great cause is he identified with?" Replies a Denry fan: "He's identified with the great cause of cheering us all up." Guinness fans are likely to applaud the sentiment.

Limelight (Charles Chaplin; United Artists), Chaplin's first film in five years, is a sad disappointment. Intended as a tragicomedy, if not a tearjerker, it is a two-thirds bore that comes to life in the last half-hour or so, when the old-master clown stops trying to be pathetic and reverts to his inimitable proper stuff. The



Claire Bloom & Charlie Chaplin
Enter youth, exit age.

63-year-old comedian, who wrote the script (and the music) and directed the movie, plays an aging, down-at-heel music-hall performer who saves beautiful young ballet dancer (Claire Bloom) from suicide in World War I London. As she rises to success with his help, he sinks to the bottom. At the fadeout, the white-haired clown dies in the wings of a theater while the dancer he has befriended whirls onstage in "the glamour of limelight from which age must pass as youth enters."

Described by Chaplin as "a drama with comedy relief," *Limelight* avoids the ideological preoccupations and messages of his three previous films, *Monsieur Verdoux* (1947), *The Great Dictator* (1940) and *Modern Times* (1936), and goes back to the simple little tramp-meets-girl, loves-girl, loses-girl theme of his famed silent movies. But Chaplin no longer plays the tramp with the cane, battered derby,

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brush mustache and oversized shoes. In *Limelight* he is a dapper, though slightly seedy (and in heavy stage make-up rather repulsive) clown in spats and velvet-collared coat. Only a few reminders of the old tramp remain in a couple of music-hall sequences.

"Gone, too, unfortunately, are much of the liveliness and visual wit of such Chaplin achievements as *City Lights* (1931) and *The Circus* (1928). The picture often comes close to a halt with lethargic talk and lackluster philosophizing. Chaplin didn't intend *Limelight* to be a comedy; he calls it "a two-handkerchief movie." But most moviegoers should find one handkerchief ample. As drama, the picture is largely barren: the clown is not really in love with the girl nor she with him, although she tries to be, out of gratitude. Her heart's desire is a young composer (played by Chaplin's 26-year-old son Sydney). Since the leading characters are only dancing a minut, they can hardly reduce a stouthearted audience to sobs.

For all its wintry artificiality, a few of the individual performances sometimes have a springtime sweetness. In Claire Bloom,⁹ Chaplin has found one of his loveliest leading ladies and an actress of lyric grace. Chaplin's own acting now & again glimmers with the poignancy of his internationally beloved little tramp. And in one magnificent music-hall scene, in which Chaplin plays a left-handed violinist and stony-faced Buster Keaton an impossibly nearsighted pianist, the two greatest comedians of the silent screen make *Limelight* glow with a sure sense of pantomime-timing, as crisply clean and uncluttered a masterpiece of comic craft as the screen is ever likely to see.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Flowers of St. Francis. Several episodes from the life of Francis of Assisi woven into a rich cinematic garland by Roberto Rossellini (TIME, Oct. 6).

The Crimson Pirate. Buccaneer Burt Lancaster and his cutthroat crew roam the Mediterranean in a merry travesty on pirate movies (TIME, Sept. 15).

Ivanhoe. Sir Walter Scott's novel made into a rousing medieval horse opera; with Robert Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Joan Fontaine (TIME, Aug. 4).

The Strange Ones. Striking adaptation of Jean Cocteau's *Les Enfants Terribles*; the story of an adolescent brother & sister living in a world of their own (TIME, July 21).

High Noon. A topnotch western, with Gary Cooper as an embattled cow-town marshal facing four desperadoes single-handed (TIME, July 14).

Where's Charley? Ray Bolger singing and dancing in a gay, Technicolor edition of *Charley's Aunt* (TIME, July 7).

Carrie. Polished movie version of Theodore Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*, with Jennifer Jones and Laurence Olivier as star-crossed lovers (TIME, June 30).

⁹ Who is currently being acclaimed in London for her Juliet in an Old Vic production of *Romeo and Juliet*.



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ART

Bargain-Basement Masters?

A worried-looking man with a Hitler haircut marched into the prosecutor's office in the German city of Lübeck a fortnight ago, and told a story that made the cops gasp. His name: Lothar Malskat, 39, artist by trade, and one of the painters who restored the bomb-burned 13th and 14th century frescoes in Lübeck's Lutheran Church of St. Mary (TIME, Sept. 10, 1951). His trouble: he was an art forger and he wanted to confess his crimes. In the past few years, he said, he and another artist named Dietrich Fey, the boss of the St. Mary restoration job, had painted and sold to German dealers and collectors

hour. Fey forged the signature to paintings, said Malskat, then went out to peddle the fakes to German art dealers for a few hundred marks apiece, no questions asked.

Why had he confessed? Malskat said he was angry at Partner Fey for grabbing all the glory over the restoration of St. Mary's old frescoes. Last year, on the 700th anniversary of St. Mary's, Fey accepted an award for the excellent restoration. "During the celebration," said Malskat bitterly, "I, the man who had done all the work, was sitting in the backroom, where I had been given a bottle of beer."

Next day the cops checked Restorer Fey's apartment, and sure enough, there were 21 paintings and seven drawings. Fey

Carnegie's traditional claim of being a cross section of current trends. For Director Washburn is a partisan of abstract art, and some 200 of his selections are more rather than less abstract.

Washburn asserts, somewhat defiantly, that his favorite contemporary school is "the natural language of our century . . . Any other form of artistic communication must actually be contrary to the compulsions of the age itself, whose strong currents cannot be stayed." Swimming with the tide, the Carnegie jury gave all six prizes to more-or-less-abstract paintings.

The \$2,000 top money went to Ben Nicholson for a thin, delicately colored canvas called *December 5, 1949*. At 58, Nicholson is the dean of British abstractionists, and whether or not his picture merits the prize, his dealership perhaps does. The son of a conservative portraitist, Nicholson usually starts with a landscape or still life, then refines it almost out of existence.

Many of the Carnegie exhibitors take the opposite approach, hastily dropping their brushes as soon as their work begins to resemble something. But in abstract art the effect's the thing, not the method—and, as the 30th Carnegie proves, a slew of puzzling, annoying, innocuous or pleasing effects can be achieved. Eight of the best are shown on the following two pages:

¶ Germany's Fritz Winter is as wild as Britain's Nicholson is mild. Yet the apparent boldness of Winter's *Elevation* rests on brushwork as fluent and as decisive as that of Chinese calligraphers. He is a leading figure in the expressionistic, anti-geometric wing of abstract art.

¶ Vieira da Silva (*Invisible Pedestrian*) is a rising star of the geometrical school. She finds inspiration in the Moorish tiles of her native Portugal, which combine "space, color and musical mathematics."

¶ Jiro Yoshihara's Japanese *Sunday* argues for the universality, if not the naturalness, of the abstract language: his melancholy picture looks extraordinarily like the work of Manhattan's Willem de Kooning, which Yoshihara has never seen.

¶ Leonardo Cremonini is only 27 but a major Italian abstractionist. In his strongly sculptural *Slaughterhouse*, he gets his effects with bone-dry lights and luminous, wet darks that dominate but do not obscure the subject matter.

¶ The Netherlands' Piet Ouborg, who spent 20 years in Java, apparently returned with a head full of tropical dazzle. His haphazard *Driving Away* is the sort of painting that drives people away from abstractionism.

¶ Jean Bazaine (*Dawn*), like many a school-of-Paris abstractionist, sets himself the problem of compressing such vast and various things as seas and skies into swirling canvases.

¶ Heinz Trökes of Germany owes a great debt to Switzerland's great Paul Klee. Trökes' *Between Clouds and Crystals* is gay as an awning and deaf as a magician's trick, though neither so gay nor so deaf as Klee could be.

¶ Gustave Singier is a highly sophisticated Parisian whose debt to Wassily Kandinsky is obvious. Like many Kandinskys,



NICHOLSON'S "DECEMBER 5, 1949"
Swimming with the tide.

Carnegie Institute

"approximately 600" clever fakes of everything from Rembrandts to Utrillos.

The cops hitched forward, told Restorer Malskat to go on. It all began, he said, in 1945, right after the war. He and Fey had worked together before. They made a good team, and they had one big thing in common: both were disgusted at the way unknown painters had to scabble for a living. "All art collectors want to see is names," said Malskat. "So we decided to give them what they wanted."

The two of them, said Malskat, set up a regular production line for phony masters. Working steadily, even after they were commissioned to restore St. Mary's frescoes in 1948, they copied such masters as Degas, Corot, Gauguin, Renoir, Rousseau, Chagall, Munch, Utrillo. Malskat did all of the work; sometimes he copied famous old paintings, sometimes just imitated the style of old masters. He could do one in a day, got so good at the French Impressionists that they took less than an

was bundled off to jail and held incommunicado until the prosecutor could make a thorough investigation. At week's end, Dietrich Fey was still there, awaiting a formal charge; through his lawyer he issued a flat denial of Malskat's story. Malskat himself was at liberty, apparently ready and anxious to be the state's prime witness when & if a trial is called. And all through Germany, art collectors were making a quick, uneasy check of masterpieces they had picked up since the end of the war.

Natural Language?

Pittsburgh's Carnegie International is one of the three great biennial shows (with Venice's and São Paulo's) that survey and measure contemporary art from all over the world. For the 30th Carnegie, which opened last week, the museum's new director, Gordon Washburn, chose 305 paintings from 24 nations. They make a generally lively show, but one that belies the



NEW LOOK

Pittsburgh's Carnegie International, by tradition a cross section of current trends, this year goes out on a limb for abstract art. Sample paint-

ings: Fritz Winter's powerful German Elevation (above), Vieira da Silva's half-understandable Portuguese Invisible Pedestrian (below, left), and Jiro Yoshihara's gloomy Japanese Sunday.





LEONARDO CREMONINI'S "THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE" (ITALY)



PIET OUBORG'S "DRIVING AWAY" (THE NETHERLANDS)



"DAWN" BY FRANCE'S JEAN BAZAINE, ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE 1952 CARNegie INTERNATIONAL



HEINZ TRÖKES' "BETWEEN CLOUDS & CRYSTALS" (GERMANY)



GUSTAVE SINGIER'S "HOMAGE TO RAVEL" (FRANCE)

Singier's *Homage to Ravel* is made of neat snippets of color, tossing and crossing in cool space.

Kandinsky and Klee did more than anyone else to invent the language of modern art. Their followers have developed an impressive number of dialects. Although it is hard to hear the voices of today's quieter artists above the abstractionists' hue & cry, it seems likely that the noise will subside in time. As Carnegie Director Washburn puts it: "The 1952 International gives the impression of looking forward into the future. But it is actually of its own time, the year 1952."

Track Through the Jungle?

To many a gallerygoer, 20th century sculpture is a jungle of confusion, full of weird shapes and ominous words like cubism, futurism and constructivism. But Andrew C. Ritchie, director of painting and sculpture at Manhattan's Museum of

the lump"; his admirers carried the idea to a ruthlessly literal conclusion.

Philadelphiaans saw a tortured bronze *Growth* by France's Jean Arp that looks like a fractured ham bone, a carved wood *Reclining Figure* by Britain's Henry Moore, all lumps and holes, with tiny breasts and huge, finlike legs. There were slim bronze stringbeans for human figures in *City Square* by Switzerland's Alberto Giacometti, wrought iron spikes and loops for a *Woman Combing Her Hair* by Spain's Julio Gonzalez, tinkling wire tendrils for a *Streetcar* by U.S. Mobilist Alexander Calder.

Back to the Body. The final portion of the show spans the past 15 years, and there Ritchie finds his back-to-the-body trend. There are two recent statues by old Cubist Pablo Picasso. One is a touching figure of a *Shepherd Holding a Lamb*, the other a small *Owl* sitting wise and silent. There are some late sculpture by such



RODIN'S "ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST," MANZÙ'S "CHILD ON CHAIR," ARP'S "GROWTH" Also stringbeans.



Modern Art. thinks he sees a track through it all.

His conviction: some of the best of the modernists are edging away from abstract designs and are beginning to rediscover the human frame. In so doing, he believes, mid-century artists are trending back toward Rodin—and the century's early spirit—after a long spell of sculpture-as-geometry. In demonstration of his idea, Ritchie has assembled a remarkable exhibit of 103 pieces of 20th century sculpture and put it on display in the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Holes & Lumps. Ritchie's show begins with some of the early giants: Auguste Rodin's skin-smooth *St. John the Baptist*, with its supple lines and easy Renaissance grace; Aristide Maillol's pensive *Mediterraneen*, heavier and thicker; Constantin Brancusi's early abstractions. All the abstractions of the '20s and '30s, says Ritchie, flowed out of the war and theory of those three men. Rodin used to say that sculpture was merely "the hole and

militant moderns as Jacques Lipchitz and Henri Laurens, and they too seem to be getting more natural—even Henry Moore's recent lumps and holes look more like people. Finally, Ritchie shows statues by two Italians who have worked from the beginning in the tradition of Rodin: Marino Marini, who does sprawl-legged horses and dumpy riders, and Giacomo Manzù, whose warmly human *Child on Chair*, of a relaxed and innocently nude young girl, was one of the exhibit's highlights.

Director Ritchie, who plans a trip to Chicago before bringing his show to Manhattan next spring, is not sure just why artists are finding the human form more interesting. He thinks the war may have shocked artists out of their preoccupation with geometry and generalizations. And he doesn't know how long the new trend will last. All he can do is sit back and watch the chips fly. Says he: "You just have to wait for the artist to go where he wants to go."

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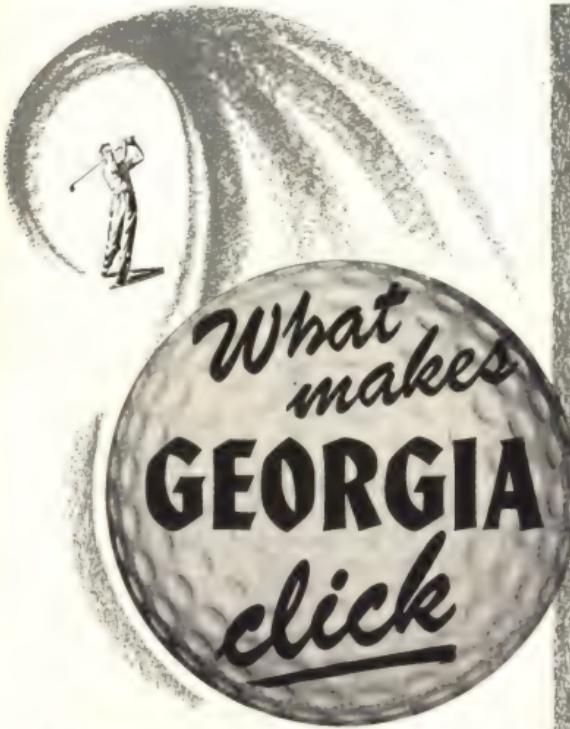


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AVIATION

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In a 300-word announcement, Pan American World Airways this week surprised and dismayed the American aircraft industry. The announcement: Pan Am has ordered three Comet jetliners from Britain's De Havilland Co. at an estimated cost of \$6,300,000, they are the first foreign planes, according to the Air Transport Association, ever ordered by a U.S. line. Pan Am, which expects to get the planes in 1956, also has an option to purchase seven more for delivery in 1957. As a warning to U.S. planemakers, Pan Am's President Juan Trippe added: the deal with De Havilland would "permit the



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JUAN TRIPPE

A warning for the dawdlers.

acquisition of a fleet . . . [for] principal trade routes abroad if suitable American-manufactured jet transports were not available by that time."

The planes Pan Am is buying are not the Comets now flying on British routes, or the Comet II to be brought out next year. Pan Am's will be the Comet III, which Eastern Air Lines' Eddie Rickenbacker talked of buying (TIME, Sept. 8). The Comet III, said Trippe, will be powered by four Rolls-Royce Avon engines, and will be able to carry 58 first-class passengers (78 tourist class) at cruising speeds of 500 m.p.h. for 2,700 miles nonstop. It "will be the first jet transport," said Trippe, "able to operate efficiently over the principal routes of Pan American."

Pan Am has not decided whether it will fly its Comets on Latin American or Far Eastern runs or across the Atlantic, which a Comet could do in about nine hours with one stop at Newfoundland or Ireland, four hours under present elapsed time.

From a competitive standpoint, Pan Am made the deal with De Havilland because it had little choice. Unlike any other U.S. line, Pan Am competes around the globe with British airways. As long as the British intend to put Comets on their routes, Pan Am has to have jets ready also, if only for prestige and to gain jet plane experience. There was no doubt that the British had won an important skirmish in the battle for commercial jet supremacy. The victory may also turn out to be the best thing that could have happened to American plane builders. They have shown signs of dawdling away the lead the U.S. has in jet engines (TIME, Oct. 20). Now, U.S. planemakers will have to hustle to have their own jet transports ready by 1957.

AUTOS

The New Dodge

Automen, who have been talking of heavy competition next year, got the first real taste of what is to come. Putting the 1953 Dodge on display last week, President William C. Newberg announced that Dodge had spent \$65 million to turn out a car "with everything new except the tire size." Newberg had another pleasant surprise: while prices of two models were raised slightly, four of the ten were cut from \$34 to \$258 under the 1952 line.

In its new cars, Dodge has rounded off the old boxy body, while increasing seating and window space and retaining the "hat-room" that Chrysler Corp.'s Chairman K. T. Keller has always demanded. The new car has a new spring suspension system to cut sway on curves, a shorter wheelbase for greater maneuverability and a new system to make steering easier.

Much of the \$65 million in development costs was spent on a modernized assembly line for a new V-8 engine which will power half of Dodge's ten 1953 models. The new engine, a smaller version of Chrysler's "Firedom," has 140 h.p. (v. 103 h.p. in the old six-cylinder engine), will push the car up to around 100 m.p.h. Bill Newberg, who boosted Dodge from eighth to sixth place last year, is raising 1953 production schedules by 25%, to 312,000 cars. Said he: "We'll be knocking on the sales door right behind the first three."

WALL STREET

Curbstone Burial

The N.Y. Curb Exchange, which got its name and first fame as an open-air securities market, last week seemed due for a change. The Curb's governing board decided the old name was "no longer indicative" of the Curb's prestige, since it now handles one-fourth the volume of the Stock Exchange and is the biggest U.S. market for foreign securities. Effective Jan. 5, if members agree, the Curb will become the American Stock Exchange.

SHOW BUSINESS

The Winning Numbers

When Howard Hughes sold control of RKO four weeks ago, the buyers promised to clean out the company from stagehands on up. They did, lopping off a batch of executives and underlings. Heading the new cast of characters were President Ralph Stolkin, 34, and his father-in-law, Abraham L. Koolish, 60, a member of the board. Chicagoans Stolkin and Koolish had put up 40% of the down payment* made by their five-man syndicate.

Having swept out the top floors of RKO's disordered house, Stolkin and Koolish last week announced that there would be no more mass shake-ups—"only



ABRAHAM KOOLISH

A fat record.

constructive additions." Actually, movie-men have wondered whether the Stolkin-Koolish combine itself would be a "constructive addition" to RKO. Last week the *Wall Street Journal* raised the same question in a series of stories that stirred up Hollywood and Wall Street.

Riding High. Director Koolish had a life story as full of ups & downs as a movie serial. He got his start with the K. & S. Co., founded with a Chicago partner in 1915, to sell cameras, jewelry and novelties by mail. Sometimes K. & S. mailed out unsolicited merchandise, gambled that enough people would send in their money to turn a profit. Often Koolish mailed out punchboards, furnished the merchandise prizes for the lucky winners.

* The sale price: \$7,345,940 for 19% control, or \$9 a share for stock that was being traded at \$4.75. Because of the premium they paid, the buyers were allowed to make a down payment of only \$1,500,000, given 2½ years to pay off the rest.



This pipe saves tax dollars — but that is not all

Generations of taxpayers have been saved millions in taxes by the long life of cast iron pipe in America's water distribution systems. For example, more than 35 cities have cast iron mains in service that were installed over a century ago.

Yes, cast iron pipe has saved, and is today saving, millions in tax dollars—but that is not all. Street excavations to replace short-lived pipe cost money in disruption to traffic and retail trade, not to mention the expense of installing new pipe and repairing costly pavement. Cast iron pipe saves these avoidable costs. And the dependable service of cast iron mains in high-pressure fire-fighting systems has saved millions in fire losses. Cast Iron Pipe Research Association, Thos. F. Wolfe, Managing Director, 122 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 3.

This cast iron water main installed in Alexandria, Virginia, 100 years ago is still rendering satisfactory service. Over 30 other American cities have century-old cast iron mains in service.



CAST IRON

CAST IRON PIPE

America's No. 1 Tax Saver

©1952, Cast Iron Pipe Research Association

ners. He spread out to candy (Chicago Mint Co.), counter devices such as peanut vendors and hand-grip measures (Pierce Tool & Manufacturing Co.), silk stockings and insurance. Koolish was so successful that he made a fortune now put at \$4,382,348; he also built a fat record of complaints with Better Business Bureaus.

Three times the Federal Trade Commission ordered one or another of Koolish's enterprises to halt its "false and misleading" claims and other practices. One Koolish company, Westminster Life, sold mail-order insurance that offered payments of "up to \$7,500" on premiums of only \$1 a month for an entire family. The Chicago Better Business Bureau was told by postal inspectors that 67% of the death claims were rejected, and 24% brought payments of \$10 or less. Among the small-print conditions on Westminster health insurance: policyholders were insured against chicken pox, mumps and measles—provided they were over 60 and under 80. Westminster and Koolish were indicted for fraud in 1948, but the charge was dropped because the indictment was faulty drawn. To such charges, Koolish, who gave up punchboards years ago, says: "That's going back a long way." Now one of his major interests is Empire Industries, a company specializing in direct-mail promotion.

Punchboard Empire. In many of his enterprises, Koolish was associated with son-in-law Stolkin. Through Monarch Sales Corp., Stolkin himself built up a punchboard empire to sell radios and ball-point pens: he sold out for \$1,000,000 in 1948 (he recently said he was worth \$3,433,690). Stolkin had his troubles too. Complaints to Chicago's Better Business Bureau against Monarch swelled to 298. The FTC cracked down on "deceptive sales practices." Postal authorities also warned Stolkin against unlawful use of the mails to conduct a lottery. (Stolkin satisfied all but 28 B.B.B. complainants through settlement, and agreed to stop the activities the Post Office Department objected to.) Together and separately, Koolish and Stolkin branched out into other fields, including oil, cattle, radio stations, a loan agency, and TV tubes.

RKO's other new owners:
 ¶ High-living, chance-taking Ray Ryan, 48, who started as a trucker in the oil-fields, and now claims his oil production exceeds 5,000 barrels a day. Ryan figured briefly in the Kefauver hearings when it turned out that he and Racketeers Frank Costello and Frank Erickson had an interest in the same oil lease. Ryan has gone 50-50 with Stolkin and Koolish in many oil ventures and in the Martin & Lewis movie, *At War with the Army*.

¶ Director Edward ("Buz") Burke, 32, a millionaire who is a partner with Ryan in oil, and with Stolkin in West Coast radio stations at Portland and Seattle.
 ¶ Vice President and Director Sherrill Corwin, 44, a Los Angeles movie-theater owner and a director of the Theater Owners of America.

\$2,000 a Week. To run RKO's administration and finances, the new owners signed up Arnold Grant, 44, as chairman.

A top motion-picture lawyer and partner in the Hollywood firm of Bautzer, Grant, Youngman & Silbert, Grant had met Stolkin & Co. a few months ago when they asked his firm to wind up the final details of the RKO deal. He made such a good impression that they gave him a five-year contract at RKO at \$2,000 a week. Grant, who was given no hand in production, knew the syndicate members as oil and TV parts men; apparently he was unaware of their other activities in the past. But after last week's furor, there was little doubt that, in the interests of the company, Grant would insist that changes be made in the board of directors and an independent board named.

Chairman Grant and RKO, whose stock has dropped nearly a point (to \$3.87) since Hughes sold out, will have their work cut out for them putting RKO back on its feet. Not a picture has been started



MURRAY GARRETT—Graphic House
RALPH STOLKIN
A full file.

on the lot in four months. The new management hopes to get production up to a rate of 18 to 26 pictures a year within the next twelve months.

Wall Street and Hollywood gossiped that RKO's real gold mine lay in its huge library of old films, and that the new owners could clean up in a hurry by selling the library to TV stations. The mere rumor of such a deal was enough to get theater owners up in arms last week. But actually, such a move would make little economic sense to RKO at present. In addition to its old films, RKO has a backlog of upwards of \$35 million worth of unreleased pictures. If exhibitors boycotted the new films, as they threaten to do if RKO sells to TV, the studio could easily lose more than a TV deal might make. President Stolkin also soothed the exhibitors with word that RKO was planning no such sellout to TV at present. Said he: "RKO movies and television are not married, but engaged."

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ADVERTISING

Beaver

In the ad world's current passion for eye patches and other attention-catchers, Manhattan Adman Frank Neuwirth hit upon a new one—a foot-long beard. He tried it in an ad for expensive (\$7.50 to \$20) Tiemeyer Countess Mara Inc. (TIME, Dec. 2, 1946), and landed the store's account. In *The New Yorker* it was easily the ad of the week.

FOREIGN TRADE

Penman's Progress

The new white brick building outside Janesville, Wis., looks for all the world like a Midwest headquarters for the United Nations. Over the \$3,500,000 structure, as big as four football fields, flutter the flags of 72 nations. Leading up to it is a "Path of Nations" made of stones from the four corners of the earth. The building is the new plant of Parker Pen Co., whose global-mindedness has made it the biggest penmaker in the world.

At the dedicatory "globulanch," where the dishes included *räker* (peeled shrimp) from Norway, *sur sill* (soy herring) from Sweden, and *topinambours en daube* (stew of Jerusalem artichokes) from France, Chairman Ken Parker preached his gospel that tariffs should be abolished by the U.S. and other nations, and free world trade restored. Said he: "Two-way trade with foreign nations . . . is the only really practical way to achieve peace on this earth. Two individuals or two communities or two nations who mutually profit from trading with each other do not tend to quarrel or go to war."

Trip Abroad. Parker, who likes to describe a fountain pen as "a controlled leak," got his first introduction to foreign markets when he went to France and Germany to study. Later, after a stint as a Navy flyer in World War I, he went to work for the family company, persuaded his father to start a British subsidiary. Said father George later: "We lost \$100,000 the first year because we did not understand the British temperament. We have become wiser since."

Part of the wisdom was to hire native salesmen, who understood their country's temperament, to sell Parker pens around the globe. In ads in 31 languages, Parker plugged its products: the Duofold, Vacumatic, the "51" (which sold on India's and China's black markets during World War II for as much as \$200). Under Ken Parker, who took over after his father's death in 1937, Parker's foreign sales rose to \$13,700,000 last year, or about 40% of total sales of \$32 million.

While expanding abroad into 121 countries, Ken Parker did not forget his 1,900 employees at home. They have a union shop, liberal welfare benefits, and a respect for Parker's enlightened methods; never in the company's 60-year history have they called a strike. A year and a half ago, feeling that the time clock irritated employees, Parker abolished it. Tardiness and absenteeism dwindled to almost zero. Ken



IDEA OF THE WEEK
He doesn't need an eye patch.

Parker never lets his workers forget the importance of their foreign trade; he once gave them 40% of their pay in Mexican pesos, arranged with local merchants to honor the currency.

Short Answer. Recently, sales of the Sheaffer Pen Co., spurred by the new Snorkel pen, have been closing the gap on Parker. To help counter the threat, Parker is trying to diversify its pen line too. Three years ago, it brought out the Parker "21," small brother of its all-time best-seller. This fall Parker introduced two new models priced between the "21" and the "51." Parker also marketed (under French license) the first U.S.-made butane-gas cigarette lighter, the Flaminaire, is now tinkering with another of its own.

As a world trader, Ken Parker has a short answer to those who fear that cheap



Copyright Kersh

PARKER'S PARKER
He is willing to take a chance.

labor will enable foreign manufacturers to undersell in the U.S. if tariffs are eliminated. Says he: "We'll take our chances on U.S. production and merchandising savvy any time against all comers. And with the bars down in both directions, U.S. manufacturers would have access to the two billion consumers in the world, instead of only 150 million at home."

Up from the Bottom

The Japanese, whose postwar comeback in textiles has given U.S. and British competitors something to worry about, were making the same kind of progress in another field last week. In Tokyo, Japan's top shipping firms, who came out of the war with a total of only six sea-going ships, were advertising 23 sailings a month to Southeast Asia, the U.S. and Africa. On the Tokyo-to-New-York run, the busiest postwar route, Japan now has 47 fast (16-17 knots) new freighters.

Down to 1,300,000 tons (796 ships) at war's end, the Japanese have almost doubled their tonnage. Japanese shipyards, which had a top prewar capacity of 800,000 tons a year, now have a capacity of 600,000 tons annually. As a result, Japan is not only keeping up with the demands for new ships for her own fleet, but is producing 18 fast tankers for foreign shipowners.

Change of Course. The comeback was amazing even to the Japanese. By V-J day the U.S. had sunk 80% of Japan's merchant fleet, once the world's third biggest, left it with only one passenger liner, five ocean-going merchantmen and a few hundred overworked and battered coastal vessels. SCAP also scuttled any plans to rebuild the fleet. Under the surrender terms, Japan could build no ships for herself bigger than 5,000 tons, none of them faster than eleven knots.

In 1949, the Allies decided to change course as costs of the aid program to Japan shot up. Goods shipped under the program had to be carried in U.S. bottoms, though Japanese ships (which had carried the bulk of Japan's prewar imports and exports) could have done the job cheaper. Roughly 25¢ out of every rehabilitation dollar the U.S. was sending to Japan (excluding military appropriations) was going to U.S. shippers. Coking coal and iron ore, for example, were costing the American taxpayer about \$8 to \$9 extra a ton. Faced with these facts, General MacArthur lifted the restrictions in December 1949, gave Japanese shipbuilders the green light to rebuild their ocean-going fleet.

Storms Ahead. Even so, there are still plenty of storm warnings ahead. To rebuild, the major shipping companies had to resort to short-term loans from commercial banks (with interest as high as 11%) and government loans. Furthermore, shipping rates, which were boosted sky-high in 1950-51 by the Korean war, have dropped down again, and shippers expect a further slide. Warned Shimpou Asao, president of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, one of Japan's biggest shipping companies: "The future is very dark. Until

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No wonder Servel All-Year Air Conditioning costs you less to operate and rarely requires service of any kind. Economy and dependability are the reasons that today there are more Servel units in use in homes than any other make.

Interesting information is available about Servel All-Year Air Conditioning for your family. See your Servel dealer today. Or write for facts about air-conditioning equipment for home, store, office or plant to Servel, Inc., Dept. T11, Evansville 20, Indiana.



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World's Champions

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world trade begins expanding there is not much hope for further recovery . . . more Japanese ships will make their way into world ports, but you can't operate in the red forever."

But if the shipowners see a storm brewing, the Japanese government sees nothing but fair weather ahead. Recently the Ministry of Transportation announced that government plans called for a 4,000,-000-ton fleet by 1956, with the monthly sailings expanded to 44 on eleven routes (the same number of routes as prewar). Estimated cost of the program: \$500 million, to come from a government spending program and private banks.

CORPORATIONS

Bethlehem Loses

When the \$7,500,000 Williamsport Wire Rope Co. found itself on the brink of bankruptcy in 1932, Bethlehem Steel Corp., which held 17% of Williamsport's stock, advised the company to go into receivership. In 1937, Federal Judge Albert W. Johnson ordered that the company be sold. He approved a bid of \$3,300,000 from Bethlehem Steel, and wiped out stockholders' interests. Bethlehem's total cash outlay in the deal was only \$89,000. It paid the balance by turning over \$1,200,000 par value of Wire Rope's bonds, and certain bank claims and "open accounts" it had bought.

During the war, Bethlehem built Wire Rope into one of the largest manufacturing plants of its kind in the world, with an estimated worth of \$50 million. But the more prosperous Wire Rope grew, the more unhappy former stockholders became. In 1946, they filed suit to have the 1937 sale annulled on charges of fraud. An investigation of Judge Johnson's court by a House subcommittee (headed by Estes Kefauver) gave them plenty of ammunition. Charged the subcommittee: "This wicked, evil and mendacious judge" had "corruptly, conniving and deliberately" conspired with Bethlehem to sell it the company. Into Judge Johnson's pocket, and those of his family and friends, had gone \$210,000 in administrative expenses which Bethlehem had paid to the receivers' attorney. These payment's said the subcommittee, had constituted a "conspiracy" to influence the sale.*

Last January, after taking 4,943 pages of evidence, a Special Master of Federal Court agreed with the House subcommittee; the Master recommended that the 1937 sale be annulled on grounds of fraud. Last week in Scranton, Federal Judge Albert L. Watson did just that. Said he: "Only [thus] can the court be certain that all defrauded parties will have been restored to their rights." Bethlehem, which expects to appeal, will hold the company in "constructive trusteeship" for the "rightful owners," the original stockholders.

* Judge Johnson was later indicted for conspiracy to obstruct justice and to defraud the Government along with nine relatives and friends. Four were not tried because of the statute of limitations. Johnson and two relatives were acquitted, but the remaining three were convicted.

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MILESTONES

Divorced. By Arlene Dahl, 27, titan-haired cinemactress (*The Outriders, Scene of the Crime*): Lex Barker, 33, Hollywood's tenth "Tarzan," after charging that he called her "a hick from Minnesota" because she refused a pre-dinner cocktail; after 18 months of marriage, no children; in Hollywood.

Died. David Archibald Smart, 60, Omaha-born newspaper advertising salesman, who had his first publishing success as cofounder (with William Hobart Weintraub) in 1931 of a clothing-trade journal, *Apparel Arts*, launched *Esquire* in 1933, *Coronet* in 1936; of acute nephrosis; in Chicago.

Died. Francis Patrick Matthews, 65, sometime Ambassador to Ireland (1951-52) and Secretary of the Navy (1949-51), who confessed that his only nautical experience was with "a rowboat at my summer home"; of a heart attack; in Omaha. His big job as Navy Secretary: joining President Truman in quelling the 1949 "revolt of the admirals," who feared loss of Navy power in the new strategic war planning. Matthews ousted Admiral Louis E. Denfeld as Chief of Naval Operations and, distrusting Navy channels, personally summoned to Washington (by commercial airline in civilian clothes) the Mediterranean's Sixth Task Fleet Commander Admiral Forrest P. Sherman.

Died. Leonard Kimball Nicholson, 71, longtime editor (1922-52) of the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* and a director (1933-51) of the Associated Press; of a heart ailment; in New Orleans.

Died. Bishop Johann Wilhelm Ernst Sommer, 71, head (since 1946) of the Methodist Church in Germany, an organizer of the Council of Evangelical Churches of Germany, chairman of a 1945 Methodist congress in Frankfurt which passed resolutions of "guilt and repentance" for Germany's war guilt; after long illness; in Zurich, Switzerland.

Died. Mme. Berta Morena, 74, German-born, oldtime soprano of the Munich Opera (1898-1924) and the Metropolitan Opera (1908-12; 1924-25), famed for her good looks and spectacular voice (her specialty: Wagner); after long illness; at her home in Rottach, Germany.

Died. Admiral Keisuke Okada, 84, twice (1927-29, 1932-33) Japan's Navy Minister, sometime (1934-36) Prime Minister of Japan who opposed World War II; tried to break Japan's runaway war machine; of pneumonia; in Tokyo.

Died. Bahá Alchesay, 87, last hereditary chief of the Apache Indians (since the Apaches have now become accustomed to government by elected council members, Bahá named no successor); at White River, Ariz.



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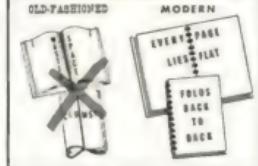


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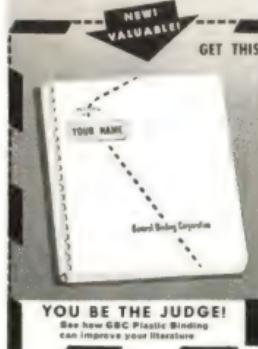
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BOOKS

War Revisited

MEN AT ARMS (314 pp.)—Evelyn Waugh—Little, Brown (\$3.50).

Good satirists get so hot under the choler that they are always in danger of breaking out in a sentimental sweat—which is why many of them cling tightly to cold ferocity and suppress the feeblest spasms of affection. Satirist Evelyn Waugh has been no exception, but he is one of the few of his kind who has found the conflict between satirical art and goodness of heart a nagging, challenging problem. His ideal is the simple, honest "Christian gentleman"; Waugh cherishes things romantic, patriotic and traditional. Moreover, he is a religious man whose irrepressible satirical arrogance is at variance with his sense of Christian humility.

In some of his novels Waugh has got around his problem by succumbing wholly either to ferocity (as in *The Loved One*) or heartburn (as in *A Handful of Dust*). More often, he has kept his anger uppermost and merely hinted at a grumpy sympathy with mankind. But in *Brideshead Revisited* (TIME, Jan. 7, 1946), he made his first major effort to express fully both sides of his divided self—to give poison only where poison was due, to cool boiling oil with holy water.

In his new novel, the first volume of a trilogy about World War II, Waugh broadens and deepens the scope of this experiment. Reading *Men at Arms* is like hear-

ing a full keyboard used by a pianist who has hitherto confined himself to a single octave. Waugh is fully alive to the fact that no modern war is just a soldier's war. The drawing rooms, kitchens and clubs of the home front interest him just as much as the barracks and the tents. Furthermore, his interest in the battles is tightly linked with his interest in the cause for which they were (or were not) fought. His war is simultaneously against Hitler and against "a public quite indifferent to those trains of locked vans . . . rolling East and West from Poland and the Baltic, that were to roll on year after year bearing their innocent loads to ghastly unknown destinations."

The Regiment. Hero Guy Crouchback is a familiar Waugh character in that, dramatically speaking, he is not a hero at all. Like Waugh himself, Guy is a Roman Catholic romantic, but for the rest he is an older version of those earlier Waugh stooge-heroes whose very decency caused them to be trampled underfoot by men-clawed apart by harpies, robbed of their rights by double-dealers—and then trounced by Evelyn Waugh into the bargain. World War II finds Guy a dispossessed man in every sense, abandoned by a feckless wife, deprived of spiritual zest by isolation. Waugh is frank to admit that to a man like Guy, World War II was a matter for "jubilation."

Guy joins a regiment named the Halberdiers, to be trained as an officer. To him, as to Waugh (who was himself a



Associated Press

EVELYN WAUGH
Poison where poison is due.

captain in the Royal Horse Guards), the Halberdiers are a dream come true. They embody all the sentiments of which Guy was starved in the prewar world. Tradition, *esprit de corps*, ritual and courtesy are combined with high efficiency and discipline. The Halberdiers still loyally toast their Colonel-in-Chief, the Grand Duchess Elena of Russia, who lives "in a bed-sitting-room at Nice." They take "peculiar pride" in accepting whatever recruits are sent to them, confident that their "age-old methods of transformation" can make a good fighting man out of the poorest mouse. In Guy's eyes they are both monks and soldiers—in short, Crusaders.

One of the most surprising feats in *Men at Arms* is the way Waugh, too, throws open the sacred doors of the Halberdier mess to all sorts and conditions of men, making the regiment a symbol of the church militant in which he believes. Apart from Guy, none of the newer officers is a devout man, and most of them are intellectual mediocrities at best. But to Waugh—and to the reader, after Waugh has waved his magic wand of characterization—mediocrities seems not only a human condition but a fascinating one. The only trouble with it is that it is incapable of leading a Crusade—a job which Waugh turns over to one of his most scintillating creations, Brigadier Ben Ritchie-Hook.

The Warrior. Ritchie-Hook is anything but a saint. Like many a Crusader, he fights simply because he loves "blood and gunpowder." Hand-to-hand scrapping is his ideal: "Everything else [is] war," he assures Guy, "is just bumf and telephones." His pursuit of his ideal has left him with "a single, terrible eye . . . black as the patch which hung on the other side of the lean, skew nose." His smile is a grim baring of carnivorous teeth; he grasps his cocktail glass in "a black claw" consisting of "two surviving fingers and half a thumb." He is fond of discoursing on the

SANTAYANA'S TESTAMENT

George Santayana began as a poet, and, though he came to be known as philosopher, teacher and critic, a poet he remained. There was nothing blank, free or modern about his verses; they rhymed, and what he had to say often sounded like a translation from the Latin classics, with which he was intimately familiar. When he died in Rome last month at 88, this poem, entitled *The Poet's Testament*, was found among his papers. Read at his funeral in place of a religious service, it reminded many a listener of the work of Catullus, who wrote of life and death in the Alban Hills more than 2,000 years ago.

I give back to the earth what the earth gave,
All to the furrow, nothing to the grave,
The candle's out, the spirit's vigil spent;
Sight may not follow where the vision went.

I leave you but the sound of many a word
In mocking echoes haply overheard;
I sang to heaven. My exile made me free.
From world to world, from all worlds carried me.

Spared by the Furies, for the Fates were kind,
I paced the pillared cloisters of the mind;
All times my present, everywhere my place,
Nor fear, nor hope, nor envy saw my face.

Blow what winds would, the ancient truth was mine,
And friendship mellowed in the flush of wine.
And heavenly laughter, shaking from its wings
Atoms of light and tears for mortal things.

To trembling harmonies of field and cloud,
Of flesh and spirit was my worship vowed.
Let form, let music, let all-quickenning air
Fulfil in beauty my imperfect prayer.



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proper use of infantry. "You must use them when they're on their toes . . . Use them . . . spend them. It's like slowly collecting a pile of chips and then plonking them all down . . . It's the most fascinating thing in life."

Brigadier Ritchie-Hook, brute symbol of ferocity and military leadership, stands at one extreme of *Men at Arms*. At the other is Captain Aphorpe, who stands for all that is most ridiculous, most pompous, most bumbling and yet most sympathetic in human nature. He has spent most of his life in Bechuanaland, and he joins the Halberdiers with a "vast accumulation of ant-proof boxes, water-proof bundles, strangely shaped, heavily initialed tin trunks and leather cases." As an anti-septic precaution he has his "Thunder Box"—a portable chemical toilet built of oak and brass.

The Man Who Died. boastful, untruthful, utterly incompetent, Aphorpe dies of fever in a West African hospital. But it is only when he is on his deathbed, "staring at the sun-blinds with his hands empty on the counterpane," that the reader grasps the true nature of Waugh's creation. Captain Aphorpe is Shakespeare's Falstaff, perfectly brought up-to-date, but with his roots set firmly in the historic past. And it is Brigadier Ritchie-Hook who drives him to his death, much as King Henry V impatiently rid his army of "that stuff'd cloakbag of guts."

It is this blending of history and modernity, of changing and changeless things, that gives *Men at Arms* its weight and vision. By the end of the volume the Halberdiers have not done much more than finish their training, but Waugh has already completed them as individual representatives of an ancient nation turning a new page of its history. Sometimes the load is too much for his stature and he reverts (particularly where the "Thunder Box" is concerned) to scatological burlesque. Sometimes his passion for bloodshed and his awe of warriors like Ritchie-Hook so dull his intelligence that he becomes absurd. But such collapses have always been a part of Waugh. Sometimes they have seemed to be a major part, but *Men at Arms* argues that they are not. If his trilogy continues as well as it has begun, it will be the best British novel of World War II.

Up the Irish!

I NEVER THOUGHT WE'D MAKE IT (254 pp.)—Ernest Havemann & George G. Love—Harcourt, Brace (\$3).

Fifty years ago the U.S. scene was enlivened and not infrequently disturbed by veritable armies of Irish couples very much like Ma & Pa Love—who met and married in the New World, raised a family of six on an iron molder's pay and managed to send them out into the world feeling that only ill luck or (that ultimate folly) leading with a right could keep them from inheriting the earth. But while most American immigrant families prefer to forget their early struggles—or make them sound like Life with Father—the



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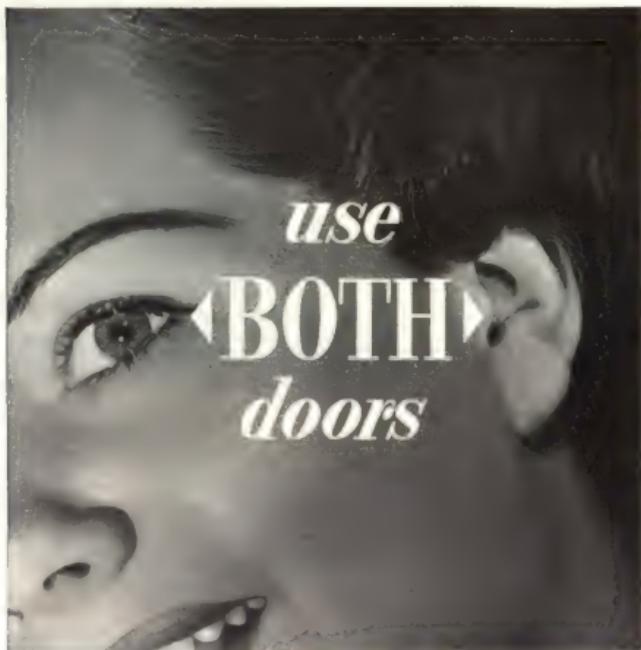
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Editor John E. N. Hume Jr. (right) and **Charles B. Sellers Jr.**, of the *Schenectady (N. Y.) Gazette*, use the Filmosound 202 for newspaper promotional work. "Before... we were forced to send along a narrator. Now our films have their own narration and music and are doubly convenient and effective."

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So They Got Married. Pa was a rebel, who had marched with Coxey's Army, and boomed about the docks, harvest fields and foundries of the U.S., indulging his love of fistcuffs and agitating for the union shop. Ma, who had worked as a nursemaid for a rich Cleveland family (and named four of her children after theirs before Pa caught on), yearned for respectability. Ma always said she had married Pa against her better judgment: "That man . . . wouldn't take no for an answer." Pa's story was a little different. "I was keeping company with your mother . . . in Cleveland [but I] was promised a job by Bad-Eyed Bill Guinness, who was foreman of a foundry in Oil City. Pa. So I told your mother that I was getting out of town again and she started to cry her head off, so we got married. What in hell else could a man do?"

All during their married lives Ma & Pa engaged in daily verbal sparring—usually before breakfast. But they faced the world stoutly and together—a world which consisted for years of drafty old houses (once the family lived in a tent) and endless peregrinations in search of work (Ma always bought just one railroad ticket, sent her big brood scurrying off through the train to hide in the lavatories).

Test of Success. As the boys grew, they were sent to work after school as a matter of course, and Ma herself often helped piece out the family finances. Once she bought a whole carload of apples and made \$100 profit selling them to the neighbors. "Your Ma," muttered Pa almost fearfully, "is acting like a crazy woman." Pa, a man of set ideas and enormous faith in his own mind, sometimes thought his children were going off their trolleys, too. But in the end, even Pa had to admit that the Loves—not, of course, excluding himself—had done well. His two daughters were grown up and married; his four sons were thriving. One of them, son George, a make-up editor at TIME, wrote out his account of it all strictly for family eyes. Later he showed it to his neighbor, Ernest Havemann of LIRE, and *I Never Thought We'd Make It* is the result.

The title comes from a remark of Ma's, the happy day she watched her eldest graduate from high school. Later, on their 50th wedding anniversary, Pa went back



PA & MA LOVE
What else could a man do?

to the idea in a little family speech, and added a thought of his own. "I always did the best for my kids," he said. "I put them all through high school and"—he cried triumphantly—"not one of them have ever been arrested."

Fighters With the Mouth

THE REVENGE FOR LOVE (341 pp.)—
Wyndham Lewis—Regnery (\$3.50).

Wyndham Lewis knows only one way to use a pen—as a spit. Over hissing coals of satire and irony, the British author-artist has broiled intellectual quacks (*The Apes of God*), ailing civilizations (*Time and Western Man*), and his own middle-class countrymen (*Rotting Hill*). Like Bernard Shaw, he outraged Britons in the '30s by following the trail of a sawdust Caesar, Adolf Hitler. But in 1937, when Shaw was busy touting Superman Stalin, Lewis became one of the first writers to bare the tyrannical fraud of Communism in a novel called *The Revenge for Love*. By ripping the adhesive tape of romance and pretension from the Spanish civil war, *The Revenge for Love* so stung drawing-room leftists that the book was boycotted with silence in Britain, not even published in the U.S. Read with the hindsight of 1952, the novel remains a remarkable political satire, one whose plot now ranks as prophecy and whose story blends into history.

Reds & Pinks. Percy Hardcaster is a beely son of the slums whose tie with the Communist Party is simple and direct: he hates the upper classes. Sent to Spain to do propaganda work, he gets clapped into jail, loses a leg in an inept attempt to escape. Released and returned to England, he plays the Red hero and is lionized by the jackals of the party line. Most of them are arty fellow travelers from the Bloomsbury set, and their spirits are as dank as their cellar studio apartments. Black sheep sons of wealthy parents, ersatz painters and poets, they are all fighters with the mouth who like to play at social revolution.



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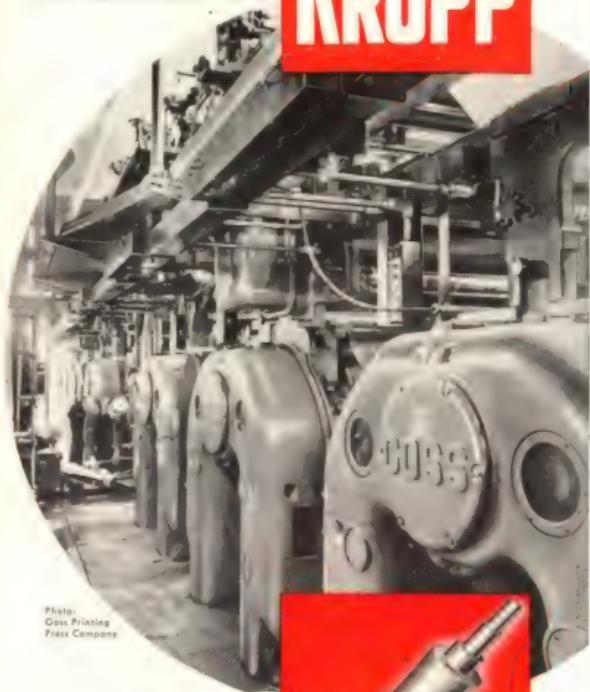


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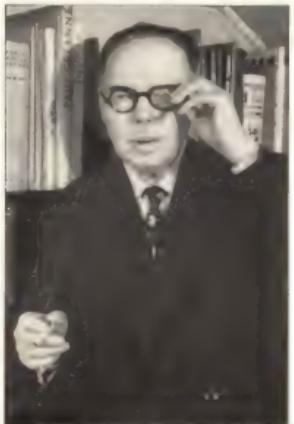
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tion between bouts of faddish chitchat and casual fornication.

Despising them as misfits on life's remainder counter, Hardcaster nonetheless loads them up with atrocity yarns and heroic bilge till they glow with vicarious martyrdom. In but not of the circle of worshippers is a rather decent couple, Victor and Margot Stamp, who keep turning up like good pennies. Victor is a down & out Australian painter who has sunk to faking Van Goghs in an Old Masters "factory." Margot, his common-law wife, is a girl with a one-track mind—not the Communist Manifesto but Victor's welfare. But Victor's Marxist pals have little use for the dialectic of true love. They maneuver Victor into taking a job smuggling guns into Spain.

Exit the Decoys. In the meanwhile, Hero Hardcaster has been losing favor with the Red-and-pink salon crowd. When



Wyndham Lewis
Broiled quacks and moral lint.

he tells one over-amorous admirer that the atrocity tales were so much party propwash and that he himself was only a stupid bungler in Spain, the lady denounces him to the other pinkos as a low cynic. Hardcaster is only too glad to leave the froth front and take charge of the gun-running scheme. How the Reds double-cross Hardcaster and decoy the innocent Stamps to their deaths in Spain makes for a mystery-thriller finish to Author Lewis' masterly exposé of the fashionable leftism of the '30s.

What keeps *The Revenge for Love* from sharing the same shelf as *Darkness at Noon* is not lack of skill. It is the moral line from Lewis' erstwhile infatuation with Hitler. References to Australian aborigines as "Blackboys," Hindus as "Baboons," and the Jews martyred by Nazi Germany as "offending Jews," shows that while Wyndham Lewis was rocking the cradle of humanism with one hand, he was cradling a rock of bigotry in the other.



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Trade Secret. In Manhattan, when two gunmen held up a candy store, one of them sidled up to Salesgirl Juanita Christian and murmured: "Don't be frightened. I'm just as scared as you are."

Platform Manner. In South Bend, Ind., to advertise Fire Prevention Week, Fire Captain Anthony Miller made a surprise visit to the Rotary Club by aerial ladder through the second floor window, spoke briefly on fire prevention, then leaped out the window into a rescue net.

Passionate Voyage. In Haverhill, Mass., Winfield E. Donahue was fined \$100 for reckless driving after his girl friend told police that when she refused his marriage proposal, he replied: "O.K., you asked for it," and rammed a telephone pole.

Father's Day. In Cleveland, Mrs. Harriet Jones won a divorce after testifying that when she was about to have a baby, her husband dropped her off at the hospital emergency room, then hurried around the corner to have a date with a nurse.

Balance of Power. In Brooklyn, after his wife's job promotion at the blouse factory "went to her head," Thomas Brennan had her quickly demoted when he called on the factory owner, stuck a gun in his ribs, said: "Demote her or I'll blow your head off."

Depletion Allowance. In Washington, D.C., Marjebelle Young, on behalf of 25 models, wrote the Internal Revenue Bureau that, in time, "we will lose the value of our appeal" and urged a tax write-off for "exhaustion and wear and tear, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence."

Slow Burn. In Evansville, Ind., after being treated at the hospital for a stab wound which he said his wife gave him, William Barrett went home, returned a few hours later with another stab wound, explained that his wife was "still angry."

Get Behind Me . . . In London, judging the case of a man who had bought 5,600 black market American cigarettes, Chief Justice Lord Goddard was handed a pack for inspection, quickly returned them with the comment: "I am exposed to temptation."

Broader Field. In Kansas City, Mo., the *Star* ran this ad: "Wanted: healthy, rugged girl weighing over 300 lbs. to be sawed in half by upcoming prestidigitator; have good act, but present partner is thin and sawing in half routine too short."

Highwayman. In Phoenix, Ariz., Leonard La Crosse complained to police that after he had been hit by a car, the motorist offered to drive him home, then robbed him en route.

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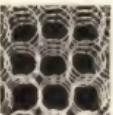
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University of Berlin, and so became the first Ph.D. in the family. Meanwhile, at 19, he fell in love with Actress Lily Damita, and exercised so hard, trying to overcome a certain stringiness of physique, that he developed heart exhaustion and had to take a two-month holiday.

Lulu followed Lily to the U.S., got a job as a Ford mechanic with the romantic idea of becoming self-supporting and marrying her. Grandfather said no, however, and took up the matter with Henry Ford, as one monarch to another. Suddenly Lulu found himself in a Ford plant in Argentina to "cool off."

In the years just before World War II, Lulu took a transport-pilot's license, went to work in the front office of Lufthansa, and joined the *Lufthansa* reserve as a pilot. He found his progress blocked at every turn by the Nazis, who feared, he says, to let him become prominent lest he revive royalist feeling in the Reich.

Dearborn Advice. Just before war came, Lulu married Grand Duchess Kira, one of the last of the Romanovs. Through the war, they lived mostly on the family's East Prussian farm with their growing brood of princes and princesses (there are seven of them now). In 1940, when brother Wilhelm was killed in action in Flanders, Lulu became the Hohenzollern heir in his stead. In 1944 he barely escaped the Russian advance, and almost got nabbed by the Nazis too for knowing a thing or two (not much more) about the bomb plot on Hitler's life.

Lulu says nothing about his chances for the German throne, and he gives the impression that he is not wasting much effort in that direction. He seems to be following a shrewd piece of advice that was given him one day by a Ford employee at Dearborn: "Louis, my boy," he said, "never forget this. If you keep your [backside] flat on the ground, you cannot fall very far."

RECENT & READABLE

Men of Arms, by Evelyn Waugh. An increasingly serious satirist turns to World War II for a theme and a Christian gentleman for a hero: the first volume of a trilogy (TIME, Oct. 27).

Prisoner of Grace, by Joyce Cary. The story of Nina Niimmo and her lifetime bargain with two men; a new novel by one of the liveliest writers alive (TIME, Oct. 20).

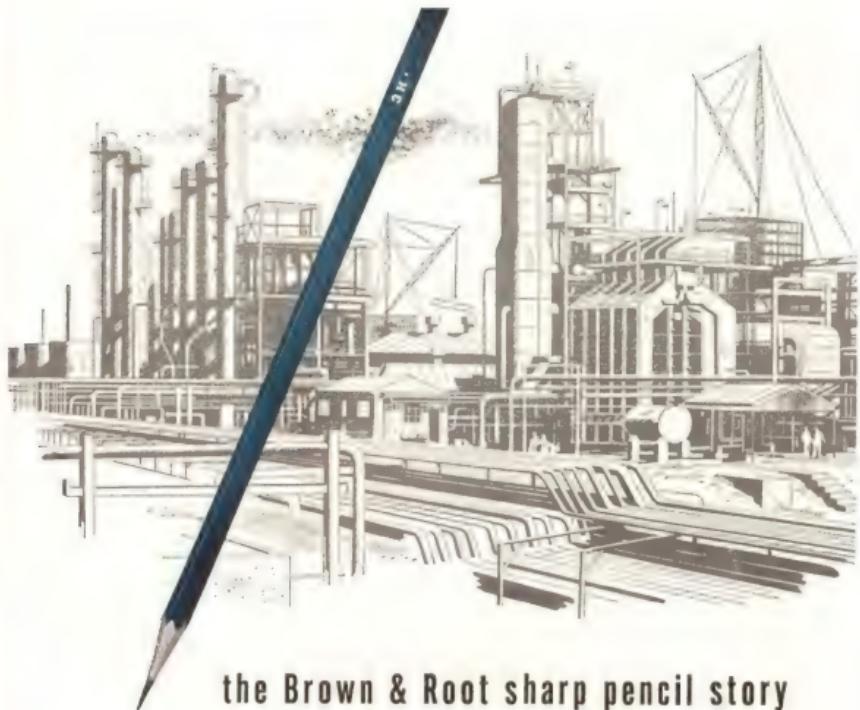
The Man on a Donkey, by H. F. M. Prescott. Vivid fictional chronicle of the 16th century Yorkshire rising against Henry VIII (TIME, Sept. 22).

The Old Man and the Sea. A masterfully written story about a Cuban fisherman, which may be just what Ernest Hemingway thinks it is: the best work he has ever done (TIME, Sept. 8).

Journey to the Far Pacific, by Thomas E. Dewey. A discerning and lively narrative of the governor's travels in 17 countries (TIME, July 27).

Matador, by Barnaby Conrad. Latest addition to the small shelf of good books about bullfighters (TIME, June 30).

Witness. The testament of Whittaker Chambers (TIME, May 26).



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20. Nancy Kefauver.



21. "Sonny" Williams.



22. Robert A. Taft.



23. Beardsley Ruml.



24. Everett Dirksen.



25. India Edwards.

Select the statement below which applies to the person pictured. There are four false clues.

1. Her husband was ahead on the first two ballots.
2. Labor turned thumbs down, ruled him out of the presidential race.
3. He gave the keynote address at the Republican convention.
4. He masterminded the Eisenhower convention tactics.
5. His call for a roll call, called for laughter.
6. He probably cost Taft votes when he shook his finger at Tom Dewey.
7. She was mentioned as a possible G.O.P. vice presidential candidate.
8. At the convention he helped spark the attempt to bind the South with a loyalty oath.
9. He announced it was time for a new party.
10. She chastised the delegates for their rudeness.
11. Stevenson appointed him his campaign manager.
12. Stevenson's finance chairman, who previously won fame as a tax expert.
13. After his September conference with Ike, the Old Guard fell in line.
14. New head of the Republican National Committee.

Business & Finance

26. Attorney General James P. McGranery slipped a suit on ten oil companies, seeking to recover alleged overcharges on Middle Eastern oil sold to:

1. The Navy.	4. Egypt.
2. The RFC.	5. Governor Shiv-
3. ECA.	warts.

27. To Masterbuilder Peter Kiewit went the second biggest single construction contract ever awarded, the \$1.2 billion contract for:



1. Erecting the new uranium plant in southern Ohio.
2. Building steel mills in Venezuela.
3. Resurfacing the Alcan highway.
4. Rebuilding Eniwetok.
5. Putting in sewers in Brooklyn.

28. The name of an American businessman, W. Alton Jones, has cropped up amidst the turbulent oil situation in:



1. Spain.
2. Brazil.
3. China.
4. Iran.
5. Egypt.

29. The yard techniques of U.S. railroads may soon be revolutionized by the use of:

1. The Vidicon camera, a new type of TV camera.
2. I.B.M. freight-control equipment.
3. Robot engineers.
4. Switching engines.
5. Rubber tires on locomotives.

Also

30. Ex-President Herbert Hoover went boating one night in his night clothes because:

1. He liked it.
2. He was paying off a convention bet.
3. His host's mountain lodge caught fire.
4. His *Memoirs* needed some publicity.
5. The steamer on which he was traveling ran aground.



31. Bayard Fundtner Peakes, de ranged slayer of Eileen Pahey, wanted:

1. Revenge for a suspected killing.
2. Money to finance a lobotomy.
3. Publicity for his crackpot thesis on electrons.
4. To call attention to his mental condition.
5. Nothing.



32. Breda and Frank could not complete the fairy tale; and so ended the romance that began:

1. In a little theater off Union Square.
2. In Toots Shor's cellar.
3. In wartime Italy.
4. In an aspirin bottle.
5. Inertia.

33. Ben Fairless and Phil Murray finally stopped the steel strike by agreeing on terms which included all but one:

1. Straight 16% raise for the steel workers.
2. 6¢ fringe benefits.
3. A straight union shop.
4. All new workers must join the union.
5. Workers have option of leaving the union.





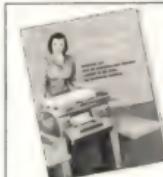
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34. What college professor, mistakenly banned from foreign travel, charged: "This incident . . . discloses how close we are to . . . government-by-informer":

1. Albert Einstein.
2. Owen Lattimore.
3. Arthur Compton.
4. Bergen Evans.
5. Louis Marts.



SPELL IT OUT

Later on you'll come across a nine-letter word in a question on India. Just for fun—no score—see if you can spell it out now before you come to it. The first letter of each correct answer below spells the nine-letter word.

1. The first name of a foreign-born actress who commented unfavorably on the pectoral development of Corinne Calvet.
2. Name of a Pacific defense union (consisting of Australia, New Zealand, the U.S.).
3. Soldiers in the Aleutians voted her the girl most likely to thaw out Alaska.
4. This country was wary of Reds bearing gifts, refused any famine relief which had political strings attached.
5. The last name of a famous Finnish runner, now 55, who this year renewed the eternal flame at the Olympic Games.
6. The last name of the governor who got in a rhubarb with Secaucus, N.J. over its pigs.
7. This Russian-language picture magazine, effective propaganda published by the U.S. State Department, was allowed to die.
8. Mrs. Ben Bernie charged criminal libel during the war between these two.
9. New widely publicized drug effective against T.B. and useful in mental cases.

INTERNATIONAL & FOREIGN

Big Brother

35. Pauker was out. In Ana's native Rumania there had been another:



1. Baseball game.
2. Popular election.
3. Capitalist coup.
4. Prizefight.
5. Purge.

36. In nearby Hungary, the puppet National Assembly dutifully crowned as Premier the hard-bitten Communist revolutionary:

1. Matyas Rakosi.
2. Edward Kardelj.
3. Laszlo Rajk.
4. Georgi Dimitrov.
5. Traicho Kostov.



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TIME, OCTOBER 27, 1952

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37. Five old historic states became 14 new administrative districts as the Reds performed facial surgery, Communist style, in:

1. Czechoslovakia.
4. Bulgaria.
2. East Germany.
5. Tibet.
3. Albania.

38. Two specifics after the 30-day Sino-Soviet conference in Moscow: Russia will give China complete control of the Changchun Railway but, until a peace is signed between the Communist states and Japan, will:

1. Quit Sakhalin Island.
2. Stop Japanese immigration to the U.S.S.R.
3. Retain steel production in Manchuria.

4. Keep troops at the naval base of Port Arthur.

5. Furnish no war materiel to China.

39. At the 19th Communist Congress, Rising Favorite Georgy Malenkov stressed enmity toward the U.S. But Stalin's new memorandum switched the party-line emphasis to:

1. Considering Japan as Russia's chief enemy.
2. Conquest of Asia as the prime Red objective.
3. The intramural struggle among capitalist countries.
4. Restoration of satellite independence.
5. Scandinavia.

The "Cold" War

40. All but one of these hills has seen bloody fighting in Korea:

1. Siberia.
2. Bunker.
3. Jersey.
4. Finger.
5. Finger.

41. The Kremlin angrily demanded the recall of U.S. Ambassador George F. Kennan because Kennan:

1. Imported too much frozen food into Russia.
2. Had become too friendly with his Russian servants.
3. Had refused to attend the 19th Congress of Soviet Communists.
4. Likened his life in Russia to existence in Nazi Germany.
5. Was never in Moscow to do business.

42. A Briton prominently mouthing Red germ-warfare charges is the Very Reverend:

1. Archbishop of Canterbury.
2. Dean of Canterbury Cathedral.
3. Archbishop of York.
4. Chaplain of the House of Commons.
5. Dean of Oxford.



43. Dealing with Red harassments in Germany is now part of the task of new U.S. High Commissioner:

1. John J. McCloy.
2. Lucius Clay.
3. George Allen.
4. Walter J. Donnelley.
5. John Carter Vincent.

44. In Berlin, Reds removed a thorn in their side by boldly kidnaping:

1. Kurt Schumacher.
2. Alfred Krupp.
3. Dr. Walter Linse.
4. Ernst Reuter.
5. Dr. Theo Friedenau.



The Allies

45. At a closed-door session of British M.P.s, Dean Acheson expressed regret over the poor U.S.-British liaison on:

1. Operation Holdfast.
2. Hewlett Johnson.
3. Mark Clark's bombing of power plants near the Yalu.
4. Appointment of a Mediterranean commander in chief.
5. Britain's armament slowdown.

46. The U.S. also tangled with Denmark over:

1. Tankers for Russia.
2. U.S. military maneuvers in Denmark.
3. A U.S. tariff on Copenhagen china.
4. Increased financial aid.
5. U.S. build-up of West Germany.

47. Japan and Britain had their \$5 crisis. Its cause:

1. Japan sentenced two British sailors for assault and a \$5 robbery.
2. Books on occupation costs didn't balance.
3. Two Japanese students at Oxford stole \$5 and a don's toupee.
4. In Tokyo the British pound fluctuated wildly for two weeks.
5. British sailors complained about Geisha prices.

48. "Harbour" became "harbor" during Operation Mainbrace, a NATO war exercise dedicated to the defense of:

1. Formosa.
2. Germany and Austria.
3. England.
4. Norway and Denmark.
5. Italy.

49. In Strasbourg the assembly of Schuman Plan countries decided to go beyond economics, voted to:

1. Abolish all national boundaries.
2. Ask for union with the U.S.
3. Draft a constitution for Western European federation.
4. Declare war on Montenegro.
5. Disband itself.

No Red Fingers

50. When South Africa's Supreme Court declared against Prime Minister Malan's anti-colored legislation, Malan:

1. Fired the Supreme Court.
2. Started a purge of Negroes.
3. Packed the Court, got another decision.
4. Set up Parliament as a "High Court," overruled the Supreme Court.
5. Resigned as Prime Minister.



51. Home-grown troublemakers in Iran are the nationalist bully boys who take orders from bearded, anti-American:

1. Ahmed Qavam.
2. Mullah Kashani.
3. Ali Shariati.
4. Mohammed Mosadegh.
5. Hussein Makki.

52. This same Iranian kissed two Americans on both cheeks as a reward for their part in Operation hajj which was:

1. The withdrawal of American military advisers for Iran.
2. Destruction of locusts under the Point 4 program.
3. The overthrowing of the Tudeh Party.
4. An airlift for pilgrims to Mecca.
5. Rehabilitation of Iranian oil fields.

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but a Bicycle is Better!

53. Chief target of Mohammed Naguib's "anti-corruption" drive in troubled Egypt is the Wafdist:

1. A young-fascist league.
2. A Moslem secret society.
3. A powerful political party.
4. The Egyptian arm of the Arab League.
5. A women's army auxiliary.

Within Boundaries

54. In which of these countries did the cabinet ask for a constitutional amendment permitting a female heir to occupy the throne?



1. Denmark.
2. Norway.
3. Egypt.
4. Sweden.
5. Spain.

55. Britain's trade unions (in session at Margate) defeated "the Bevan host" by voting to support rearmament and to restrain their demands for:

1. The closed shop.
2. Socializing all British industries.
3. Wage increases.
4. Full free medical care.
5. Salary cuts for the Royal Family

56. To help solve both a political and a man-hour problem, a European country appointed not one but two Foreign Ministers. Which?

1. France.
2. Spain.
3. Denmark.
4. Sweden.
5. The Netherlands.



57. Salient feature of *Mitbestimmungsrecht*, West Germany's new labor law, is its provision which:

1. Requires employers to share business decisions with their workers.
2. Makes the government a partner in most all big industries.
3. Requires all workers to join one big German union.
4. Inaugurates Germany's first widespread pension plan.
5. Prohibits closed-shop agreements between employers and unions.

58. Japanese voters gave their Communist countrymen a frightful drubbing, reduced their representation in the Diet's lower chamber from 22 to:

1. None.
2. 3.
3. 2.
4. 3.
5. 7.

59. Banished in India was zamindari:

1. The practice of widows burning themselves on funeral pyres.
2. A system of tax-collecting unfavorable to the peasants.
3. Native dances considered indecent by the Brahmins.
4. The Hindu caste system.
5. An excessively intoxicating beverage.

* Zamindari was the word in *SPELL IT OUT*: Zsa Zsa Gabor; Ansuz; Marilyn Monroe; India; Pavo Nurmi; Alfred E. Driscoll; Amerika; Rose, isomiaid.

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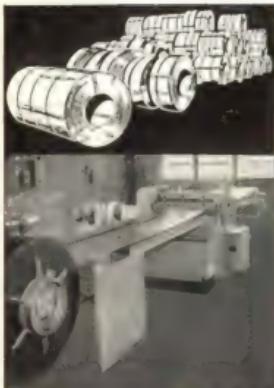
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TIME, OCTOBER 27, 1952

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SLITTERS**



Located on this map and identified in statements of recent news events. Write on the answer sheet the number which correctly locates the place or event described.

60. Obeying their President's order to "conquer the wilderness," a band of determined men are pushing a road to open up a vast frontier.

61. Still going on here was the bloody guerrilla war between Liberals and Conservatives, which is taking thousands of lives every year.

62. Incitement to revolution via TV proved unsuccessful in this country.

63. Another old firebrand of Latin American politics, José María Velasco Ibarra, succeeded Manhattan-born Galo Plaza Lasso as President of this nation.

64. By decision of the U.S. Congress and President, this populous territory became a free commonwealth.

65. "The lying bastard" was what the U.S. Ambassador here called a journalist who reported that the ambassador might give up his American citizenship.

66. Here the United Fruit Co. plans to reactivate banana plantations abandoned in the 1930s.

67. Twenty-one years after they had thrown him out, the voters of this country gave the majority of presidential votes to a Perón admirer, Carlos ("The Horse") Ibáñez.

68. The ruling junta promised a Nov. 30 election to pick members of a constitutional assembly.

69. Death took the dictator's dictator.

ALL THE WHILE

Arts & Entertainment

70. *Flowers of St. Francis*, episodes from the life of Francis of Assisi, is another film masterpiece directed by:

1. Alfred Hitchcock.
2. John Huston.
3. Fred Zinnemann.
4. John Ford.
5. Roberto Rossellini.

71. In M-G-M's rousing medieval horse opera, Ivanhoe's faithful Squire Wamba is really:

1. Finlay Currie.
2. Leslie Ayliott.
3. Broderick Crawford.
4. Emlyn Williams.
5. Joan Fontaine.

72. *The Strange Ones*, a cinema adaptation of Jean Cocteau's *Les Enfants Terribles*, is the tragedy of:

1. A little girl who imagines phantom playmates.
2. Children in German concentration camps.
3. A brother and sister living in a world of their own.
4. A group of avant-garde painters.
5. Five very unruly children.

73. Tongue-in-cheek, Buccaneer Burt Lancaster roams the Mediterranean in this take-off on pirate movies:

1. *The Black Pirate*.
2. *Fearless Fagan*.
3. *The Crimson Pi-rate*.
4. *Monkey Business*.
5. *Captain Blood*.



74. *Journey to the Far Pacific* shows this governor to be well-briefed on the Orient:

1. Earl Warren.
2. Alfred E. Driscoll.
3. Frank J. Lausche.
4. Thomas E. Dewey.

75. The gamy, lurid story of Cathy Trask dominates John Steinbeck's new novel:

1. *Arrow in the Blue*.
2. *The Center of the Stage*.
3. *The Man on a Donkey*.
4. *Mrs. Reynolds*.
5. *East of Eden*.

76. As *Main Street* was to Sauk Centre so is Edna Ferber's *Giant* to:

1. New York.
2. Texas.
3. Oklahoma.
4. Wisconsin.
5. California.

77. *On Roaring Mountain by Lemonade Lake* is one of the sex-laden novelettes which make up the new book by:

1. A. A. Milne.
2. H. F. M. Prescott.
3. Kathleen Winsor.
4. Christine Garnier.
5. Lydia Kirk.



78. At the Sixth Edinburgh Festival all but one of these musicians played in the magnificent Festival Piano Quartet:

1. Clifford Curzon.
2. Joseph Szigeti.
3. William Primrose.
4. Pierre Fournier.
5. Sir Thomas Beecham.

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pillow to ease your mind. There's the added comfort of knowing you're as safe on a Pullman as you are at home.



You arrive at this wonderful conclusion after every Pullman trip: From city to city—downtown to downtown—

Pullman is the easiest, the safest, the most comfortable distance between two points.

Your family will promptly second the motion that you Go Pullman.
They know it's the safest way of all to travel.

IT'S GOOD BUSINESS TO
GO PULLMAN
COMFORTABLE, CONVENIENT AND SAFE

■ As a **businessman**, he buys or influences the buying of goods and services of many kinds from many different sources.



■ As a **family man**, he and his wife and their friends enjoy an upper income manner of living . . . for their interests are broader and their means way above the national average. They are consistent, best customers for better products and services.

The man in two positions to buy!

Q.E.D.

Successful businessmen-family heads like this, with their wives and families, comprise in large part the audience of TIME. Every week TIME's advertising pages talk directly to 1,700,000 families, America's most valuable prospects—best customers in two positions to buy.



79. Partly inspired by stroboscopic photographs, Artist Diego Rivera recently attempted a study in motion, his:

1. Portrait of William O'Dwyer leaving New York.
2. Portrait of Anna Merida, a ballet dancer.
3. *Nude Descending a Staircase*.

4. A tapestry for the office of the French Premier.

5. Stage sets for the New York City Ballet Company.

80. In *To Old to Cut the Mustard* popular Rosemary Clooney sings a rau-
cous country alto to the improbable
baritone of:

1. Paul Dixon.
2. Lee Wiley.
3. Marlene Dietrich.
4. Guy Mitchell.
5. Eddie Cantor.



81. Still opposed to space ships and six-shooters, Nila MacK begins her 23rd year of presenting witches and fairy godmothers. Her popular radio program:

1. *Uncle Billy's Whiz Bang*.
2. *Magic Cottage*.
3. *Aunt Nila's Story Hour*.
4. *Let's Pretend*.
5. *Mr. I. Magination*.

82. Stanley Young has adapted for the stage the Dickens classic:

1. *The Pickwick Papers*.
2. *Oliver Twist*.
3. *Great Expectations*.
4. *A Christmas Carol*.
5. *Bleak House*.

83. Big blow-up of Arthur Kober's *Having Wonderful Time* is the Broadway musical:

1. *The King and I*.
2. *The Moon is Blue*.
3. *Pal Joey*.
4. *Wish You Were Here*.
5. *New Faces of 1952*.

Science & Medicine

84. As an epidemic gripped Houston, Texas, doctors injected thousands of children with gamma globulin to see if it will prevent:

1. Sleeping sickness.
2. Skin cancer.
3. Polio paralysis.
4. Drug addiction.
5. Diphtheria.

85. This summer souvenir hunters were making things tough for Archeologist Thomas Lee who has uncovered on Lake Huron's Canadian shore:

1. An ancient Greek-like temple.
2. Some of the richest Indian diggings in North America.
3. Kitchen middens of an early D.A.R. era settlement.
4. Relics of an ancient Viking settlement.
5. Evidence of Mayan penetration into Canada.

86. From his work on frogs and rabbits, French Biologist Jean Rostand regards as a frightening possibility human parthenogenesis, or:

1. Virgin birth.
2. Male becoming giants.
3. The development of a third sex.
4. Overdevelopment of warty tissue.
5. A race of two-headed men.

87. Jürgen Spanuth, Lutheran pastor, who set out from the port of Husum late this summer, claims he found:

1. The Lost Atlantis.
2. The sunken continent of Mu.
3. A second magnetic North Pole.
4. Leif Ericsson's colony in Greenland.



Press

88. For the first time in the memory of publishers, a U.S. magazine (*LIFE*) printed a novel complete in one issue before its appearance in book form:

1. Malamud's *The Natural*.
2. De Hartog's *The Distant Shore*.
3. Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*.
4. Conrad's *Madador*.
5. Halsey's *The Folks at Home*.

89. For his unearthing of "Tubbo" Gilbert's testimony before the Kefauver committee, the Chicago *Sun-Times*' Ray Brennan:

1. Was promoted to an editorship.
2. Received a Pulitzer award.
3. Lost his job.
4. Was indicted for impersonating a Government employee.
5. Was named "Newspaperman of the Year."

90. British newsmen cheered the passage in the House of Commons of new, more liberal:

1. Regulations on newspaper.
2. Wage regulations.
3. Laws on release of government classified documents.
4. Libel statutes.
5. Rules on press coverage of Parliament.

Religion and Education

91. Bishop Fulton J. Sheen announced he:

1. Had been appointed Papal Secretary.
2. Was dropping his part in the *Catholic Hour*.
3. Would no longer do his TV program.
4. Was leaving the Church.
5. Was accepting a cigarette sponsor for his TV program.



92. The National Education Association blazed with anger at the American Legion for branding N.E.A. leader as:

1. A front for the Communists.
2. A force for propagating Socialism.
3. Incompetent.
4. A pacifistic group.
5. The captive of Wall Street.

93. The church of San Domenico in Perugia was the scene of an event that troubled the Vatican:

1. An anti-clerical riot.
2. The publication of a semi-clandestine political magazine.
3. A sermon by a minister of the Church of Christ.
4. A performance of Léonide Massine's new ballet.
5. The sacristy was robbed.

94. At Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, admirers dedicated a museum to the man whose "readers" had probably had more influence on U.S. literary tastes and moral standards than any other book except the Bible:

1. John Dewey.
2. Harold Rugg.
3. John Murray Butler.
4. William Holmes McGuffey.
5. Frederick Herbert Sill.

Cut along dotted lines to get four individual answer sheets

ANSWER SHEET

SCORE	
0 . . . 3	
NATIONAL AFFAIRS	14 . . . 28 . . . 37 . . .
1 . . . 15	29 . . . 38 . . .
2 . . . 16	30 . . . 39 . . .
3 . . . 17	31 . . . 40 . . .
4 . . . 18	32 . . . 41 . . .
5 . . . 19	33 . . . 42 . . .
6 . . . 20	34 . . . 43 . . .
7 . . . 21	INTER . . . 44 . . .
8 . . . 22	NATIONAL . . . 45 . . .
9 . . . 23	& . . . 46 . . .
10 . . . 24	FOREIGN . . . 47 . . .
11 . . . 25	
12 . . . 26	35 . . . 48 . . .
13 . . . 27	36 . . . 49 . . .

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Cut along dotted lines to get
four individual answer sheets

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

50.	65	78	93
51.	66	79	94
52.	67	80	95
53.	68	81	96
54.	69	82	97
55.	ALL THE WHILE	83	98
56.	84	99	
57.	70	85	100
58.	71	86	COVER QUIZ
59.	72	87	
60.	73	88	101
61.	74	89	102
62.	75	90	103
63.	76	91	104
64.	77	92	105

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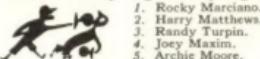
Sports

95. Latest of golf's royal family to add a jewel to the family crown—the P.G.A. championship—was:

1. Walter Hagen.
2. George Sisler.
3. Jim Turnesa.
4. Claude Harmon.
5. Ellsworth Vines.



96. Sugar Ray Robinson failed to become the third man in ring history ever to hold three ring titles when he was knocked out by Light-Heavyweight:



97. Two-time winner of the Olympic Decathlon is:

1. Bob Mathias.
2. Jim Thorpe.
3. Alan Mathewell.
4. Jack Armstrong.
5. Jim Fuchs.



98. Ingrova Zapotek won the javelin toss and her husband Emil swept three distance races to bring four Olympic firsts home to their native:

1. Czechoslovakia.
2. Poland.
3. Hungary.
4. Italy.

99. Her crop of sensational youngsters made it likely that the Davis Cup might remain for the next decade in:

1. Great Britain.
2. New Zealand.
3. Australia.
4. France.

100. As the Russians might say—after seven games of "bestial battle," a bloody fight with murder and mayhem, the World Series beisbol title went to the:

1. New York Yankees.
2. New York Giants.
3. Brooklyn Dodgers.
4. St. Louis Cardinals.
5. Cleveland Indians.

TIME COVER QUIZ

Twenty-one prominent men and women have appeared on the covers of TIME since June. How many can you name after reading these excerpts from the TIME stories about them? You needn't have read the TIME story to answer.

101. "[His] candidacy and withdrawal will not damage the widespread affection in which he is held. His age has only mellowed the robust geniality that has always been his political stock in trade. He combines a strong Methodist sense of personal honesty, loyalty and principles with a belief that U.S. politics is a process of compromise rather than an instrument of doctrinaire philosophy or a weapon of personal ambition. And he discovered early in the game that a sense of humor could ease the process for everybody."

102. "[He] holds millions at his mercy. As a secretary of the Central Committee, a member of the Politburo and of the Orgburo, he controls the party machinery, a vast, complex mechanism that reaches into every corner of Russia and beyond Russia's boundaries into the satellite nations and the party cells in the free nations."

103. "The U.N. buildings have roused the liveliest architectural debate in years . . . [but he] is used to having these stones shied at his glass houses. And he is a pragmatist. 'If in five years,' says he, 'somebody finds a way to build that is so much more wonderful that he wants to tear the U.N. down and rebuild it, why, let him.'"

104. "Her great personal success in the Shaw play [*The Millionairess*] may be explained by the fact that the part suits her down to the ground. For [she] is a Shavian heroine in real life: strong-minded, talkative, alternately irritating and fascinating, bursting with electric energy and remedies for all the world's ills."

105. "The basic Southern objection to him is clearly expressed by a supporter of Georgia's Herman Talmadge: '[He] is as bad a left-winger as the rest, except on the civil rights issue.' Says Herman himself: '[He] was just a bone tossed to the South. We don't like bones. We'll be a little less than enthusiastic.'"

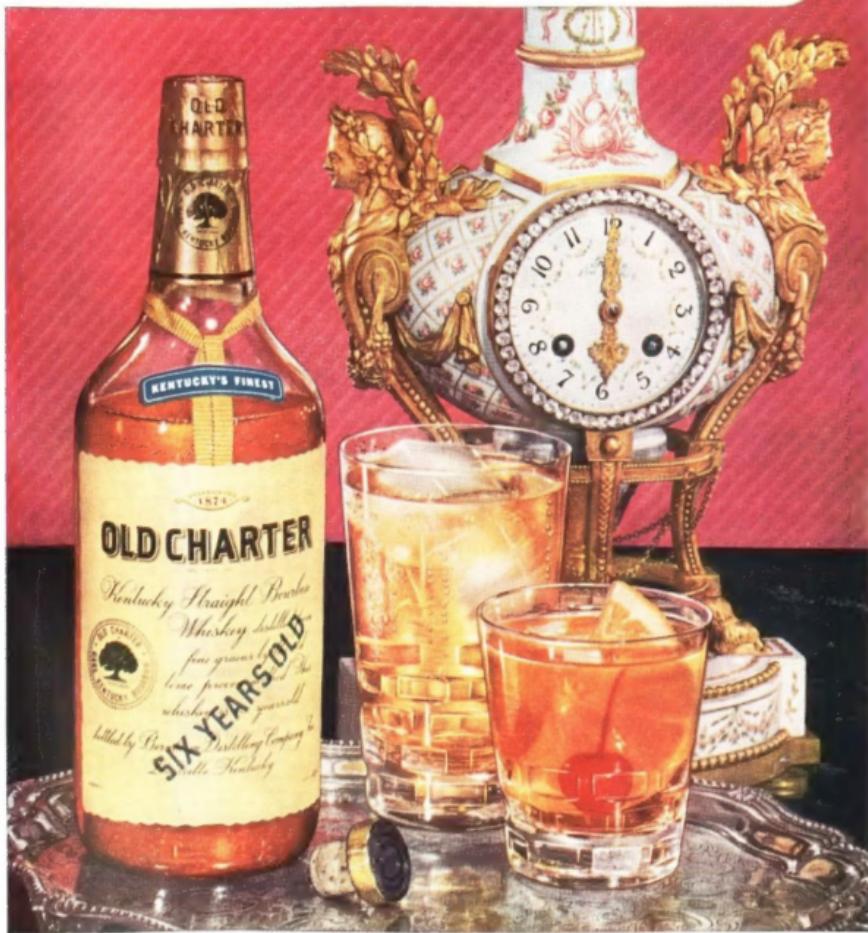
ANSWERS & SCORES

The correct answers to the 105 questions in the News Quiz are printed below. You can rate yourself by comparing your score with the scale:

Below 50	Poorly informed
51-65	Not well-informed
66-80	Somewhat well-informed
81-95	Well-informed
96-105	Very well-informed

36.	INTER.	1.	69	13
35.	INTER.	5.	69	8
34.	INTER.	2.	65	105
33.	INTER.	3.	64	105
32.	INTER.	4.	63	7
31.	INTER.	5.	62	1
30.	INTER.	6.	100	1
29.	INTER.	7.	98	1
28.	INTER.	8.	96	1
27.	INTER.	9.	95	2
26.	INTER.	10.	95	1
25.	INTER.	11.	95	3
24.	INTER.	12.	95	5
23.	INTER.	13.	95	2
22.	INTER.	14.	95	3
21.	INTER.	15.	95	4
20.	INTER.	16.	95	5
19.	INTER.	17.	95	6
18.	INTER.	18.	95	7
17.	INTER.	19.	95	8
16.	INTER.	20.	95	9
15.	INTER.	21.	95	10
14.	INTER.	22.	95	11
13.	INTER.	23.	95	12
12.	INTER.	24.	95	13
11.	INTER.	25.	95	14
10.	INTER.	26.	95	15
9.	INTER.	27.	95	16
8.	INTER.	28.	95	17
7.	INTER.	29.	95	18
6.	INTER.	30.	95	19
5.	INTER.	31.	95	20
4.	INTER.	32.	95	21
3.	INTER.	33.	95	22
2.	INTER.	34.	95	23
1.	INTER.	35.	95	24
APPARATUS.	INTER.	36.	95	25
NATIONALS.	INTER.	37.	95	26
ALL THIS.	INTER.	38.	95	27

Tick-Tock...Tick-Tock... QUIETLY AGED TO PERFECTION!



SUPPOSE we don't try to put in words what happens with your first taste of this great whiskey. Instead, do this... Imagine you have started with the basically finest whiskey ever made in old Kentucky... Then you have waited for 6 full, round years to ripen it slowly, perfectly... Then take from your memory the finest-tasting whiskey you have ever known and imagine one still silkier, still mellower, still smoother. Do all these things... and then taste Old Charter!

OLD CHARTER
KENTUCKY'S FINEST
STRAIGHT BOURBON

6 YEARS OLD



Straight Bourbon Whiskey • 6 Years Old • 86 Proof • BERNHEIM DISTILLING CO., INC., LOUISVILLE, KY.



You bet it's delicious



And delicious it always will be
for the sparkling goodness of
Coca-Cola never changes.
That's why a pause for a Coke
at the familiar red dispenser
brings real refreshment pleasure
. . . every time, everywhere.

